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Date of Sailing Gibraltar	Steamer,	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
18th July	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6396
29th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	.....

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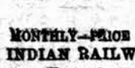

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SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,838	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,119	X	26th NOV. "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,118	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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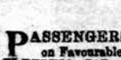

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Tacconi	15th Aug 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.

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ERCOLA	4,000	G. Beloto	17th Sept 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,865	Thur. 16th July	9 a.m.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 17th July	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "AFRICA," 5,307 tons, on MONDAY, 20th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,865 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on lighters to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	.....	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,826	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,836	P. Radesich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5096	S. Climmak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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VORWAERTS	6770	R. Bolzaro	25th July 1908.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	529	320	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	426	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 865 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	...	July 25	.....
C. City of Paris	...	July 13	Aug. 15	... ..
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 23	....
R. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	.....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	... ..	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 13	... ..	Nov. 9
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 26	... ..	Nov. 13
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	... ..	Nov. 25
R. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 16 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

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"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Palbam, S.W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 x 105 tyre of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE,
OILMANSSTORES, HAMS,
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QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Re. 2-8.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the tissues, and speedily restores the languished powers of life, imparting strength and healthy vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who, suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the strong and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All cases of severe loss of appetite, nervous headache, heartburn, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate trial of the unequalled tonic. The unsolicited testimonials, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy fits, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, distorted sight, haunting dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of Beatitude and indifference. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sinky or other Deposits, Diseases, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 10s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and other worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the result of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free, from Dr. DE ROOS, Medical Institute, 24 Regent Quarters, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable at the Agents for the Manufactures of Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREASURES & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Byculla, Poona

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD, BISQUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutriment at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd. Treasures; Messrs. Ewart, Wilkie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Macleod, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co. Ltd. Colombo: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cowell's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all leading shops and Stores in India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on FRIDAY, the 24th of July 1908, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 29th February 1908.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director in the place of one who resigned.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 10TH JULY, 1908.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 11th August, 1908, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, *ex* s. s. "AXENFELS," lying at "B" Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that consignments which required sorting, are now ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 15TH JULY, 1908.

REWARD.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS have been written to Banks and other persons defaming V. PAREKH & COMPANY, carrying on business at Bombay and Shanghai. Any person giving information to the Undersigned leading to the conviction of the writer of the said letters will be paid Rs. 1,000 as a Reward.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Attorney for V. PAREKH & COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 14TH JULY, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from WEDNESDAY the 1st proximo, till Wednesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 25TH JUNE, 1908.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 15,000 AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS, 9 feet 6 inches by 10 inches by 5 ins., for the use of H. H. The N. G. S. Rys. Co., Ltd.

2. Delivery of Sleepers must be completed by 31st January, 1909.

3. Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions :—

Western Australia	... ...	Hill Grown Jarrah
New South Wales	... ...	Mixed Hardwood.
Queensland	... ...	Do.

4. Forms of Tender, Conditions and Specifications can be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

5. Tenders to be submitted by 12 Noon. on SATURDAY, August 1st.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store-Keeper,
H. H. The N. G. S. Rys. Co., Ltd.,
Secunderabad (Deccan).

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. DINSHAW HIRJIBHOY MALEGAMVALLA, carrying on business as General Merchant, at Camp FEROZPORE, in the Punjab, under the name and style of A. DINSHAW & Co., has on the 1st July, 1908, SOLD and TRANSFERRED ALL the business of his said firm of A. Dinshaw & Co., together with all its STOCK-IN-TRADE, ASSETS and GOOD-WILL and all the book, debts and outstandings thereof and the Ice Factory, belonging to it to his nephews Messrs. DOSABHOY SHAPURJI MALEGAMVALLA and MUNCHERSHAW SHAPURJI MALEGAMVALLA, who, as the sole proprietors of the said business, will pay all its debts and will recover all its outstandings and will, as from the 1st July instant, carry on the same under the same name of A. DINSHAW & Co., on their own behalf as the sole proprietors thereof. All persons owing any moneys to the said firm of A. DINSHAW & Co. are hereby required to pay the same to the said purchasers.—Dated at Bombay, this 9th day of July, 1908.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for
MR. DINSHAW HIRJIBHOY MALEGAMVALLA.

JUST PUBLISHED BY GOVERNMENT.

NEW EDITION OF THE LARGE

AID TO LAND-SURVEYING

WITH A COMPANION VOLUME OF TABLES.

BY J. G. CLANCEY, F. R. A. S.

N. B.—The work has been thoroughly revised and enlarged, and the printing of the text and lithography of the illustrations artistically executed.

PRICE Rs. 6.

APPLY TO—

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GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhen'y Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid, Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Sewing Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI," and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-4-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ADVERTISER.—QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN, Bachelor, European, with 14 years' experience in India, seeks employment on land or sea. Good testimonials. Will accept small salary, if good prospects. Apply Box No. 1374, c/o "The Bombay Gazette".

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE—AMERICAN GOLD MEDAL Furniture, Musical Instruments, Jewellery Fancy Goods, etc. Genuine bargains.—C. PENNINGTON, Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 10 7, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Gonzoes and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Ships and Rail Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHILLIPS & Co. have just received a large Stock of DRYING BOTTLES of various sizes, for keeping Cigars in good condition during the Monsoon. Price from Re. 2 upwards.—PHILLIPS & Co.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st MAY next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,

FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR

NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS

Which we offer for nought to

All at their own choice !!!

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable landed property with garden, land and field near the Khoja Sanitarium at Kurla

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Khatri Oosman Ismail, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 19th July, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following landed property on the Premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Field and Bagayet land or ground together with messuage, tenement, house and a bungalow standing thereon, situate lying and being at Monjee Kurla, Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 847 square yards or thereabouts, the Government Akar whereof is 6 annas per annum, registered under Survey No. 256, Pot Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and Assessed by the Cooria Municipality under No. 1 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West and South by the ground of Meherban Malak Saheb Saja Coorie and on the North partly by the ground of Farna Kalmet Souza and partly by the ground of Malak Saheb and partly by the ground of Inas Ladroo Parsi, together with Indigo dying factories and implements, tools, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

THE BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a Choice and varried Assortment of Japanese Curios.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bank Street, 1st Floor, opposite Government Central Press, a consignment of 20 cases Japanese curios, just landed *ex* s. s. "Majori Maru" from Kobe, on account of the consigner, consisting of awata koro and vases, jars, bowls, old porcelain and satsuma blue vases, plates, buttons, buckles, kochi, jardinieres and pedestals, sets of vases and koro, kutani tea sets, awagi wall vases, kyoto and nagoya cho'sonne vases, silk and satin table and cushion covers, ladies' hand-bags, silk embroidered mantle covers, coseys, hall hangings, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—An inspection of the goods is invited as the invoice consists of several special and valuable pieces of Japanese curios, good for drawingroom and hall decoration.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Kolbhat Lane.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the days and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the properties will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure with the chawls, messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Lane known as Tara Nalkin's Cart or Tolloway in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,722 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 613, Collector's New No. 2852, Old Survey No. 2225, and New Survey No. 134, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 3087 to 3092, 3094 (2) to 3099, and Street Nos. 1 to 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21-23, and bounded on or towards the North, partly by the property of Pershotum Viram Mowji, and partly by the property of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary attached to the Cathedral de Esaparance ; on or towards the South by the Chewool Wady Road, on or towards the West by the property of Tookaram Javji Dadaji and others ; and on or towards the East by the property of Shantaram Narayen and others, executors of the Will of Narayen Wassoodeo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE

of Household Furniture at Lower Parel.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on SUNDAY the 19th day of July 1908, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mr. A. G. Murray, near the G. I. P. Ry. Stores, opposite the Station, Lower Parel, (B. B. & C. I. Ry.), his household furniture, consisting of drawingroom, bedroom and diningroom furniture, glassware, crockery, platedware and similar other household articles.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instruction from Mr. Mahomed Abdul Waheb Mocahari, and on account and at the risk of Abdula bin Essa bin Ali bin Nasar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at their ROOMS, within the Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following parcels of pearls :—

1. One parcel of Jeevan pearls, weighing 1,222 chows and 92½ docras.
2. One parcel of Golva pearls, weighing 805 chows and 74¾ docras.
3. One parcel of Asmani pearls, weighing 285 chows and 29 docras.

The goods can be viewed after making previous appointment with the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR AND IRON SAFES.

Under instructions from the Guardians appointed by the High Court (re Jayantilal Minor), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

1 four-seated 2 cylinder motor car, by "Rambler," in very good working order.
1 large iron safe, by Hurrichand Muncharam, with stand.
1 small iron safe, by do. do. with stand.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, either by private order or tender, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to be up to the export.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 1, 2, 17-27 1, 2, 3, 3A. 5, 5 A, 5B 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, Case 2, Mathew Road.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's stables :—

14 bales F. P. cotton, damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS,

Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P.

Railway, Wari-Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of Javari, Rapeseeds, Linseeds, Cottonseeds, Hards, boxes of Machinery, Luggage, Glassware, Tea, Oil-mastores, bundles of C. P. goods, bagging, wooden toys, waste, casks of Alizarine, yellow earth, stone Jars, iron beams, buckets, lot of condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grain, Old records, picking Cotton, and other miscellaneous articles, &c,

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAMS fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

MR. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scan hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and let no set of words induce you to accept a substitute.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they never required any repairs.—GOKHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Bombay, 1st July 1908.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Retrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Anting-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

E.G.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetables and Flower. Fresh supply just received. A full assortment of Seeds always in stock. Apply to—FAKIR CHAND & Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.

Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.

Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.C.

MISS MAY HEZLETT

(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

THE LATE TOM MORRIS

(The Nestor of Golf.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY

(A well-known figure at the Championships.)

DR. W. W. TULLOCH

(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. G. McPHERSON

(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUC

OLD ADDRESSES CLING
But we want you to forget
and to remember
36, MEADOW STREET,
where you are invited to call
to view the
Latest Additions IN
NECKLACES, HANDBAGS, COMBS, BELTS, FANS, SCENT SPRAYS, SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE LINKS, WALKING STICKS, INDOOR GAMES.
SPECIAL attention is requested to the
New Art Faience Ware for
domestic use; conspicuous for the development of ideas, tastefully conceived and distinguished by a harmonious combination of colourings.
ONLY THREE PRICES.
VALUE BEYOND COMPETITION.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
Oriental Carpet Depot,
36, MEADOW STREET
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1,301 tons, Captain T B H Whitehead R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire etc. with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE steamer Avristan, 1,821 tons, Captain G H Watt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah etc. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain H Berg, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C Pritchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Istria, 3,420 tons, Captain A C Fenwick arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon etc. with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Molony, F R G S arrived in harbour on Monday evenning from Jedah, with a cargo of specie, 1 lion, 1 leopard and 86 deck passengers.

THE steamer Begum 2,942 tons Captain A. Mc. Nicoll, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hydri, 830 tons, Captain G. Kirseborn sailed yesterday for Singapore etc., with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Cantain S. Abrey, will sail to-day for Liverpool, Marseilles etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Garryvale, 2,455 tons, Captain W. H. MacLure, will sail to-day for Barrow, with a general cargo.

THE F. & Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer D. Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain D. Magonzni will sail to-day for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 13th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Hnddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Sunney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 14.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie.....The Bombay Co
Alavi.....2224 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Africa.....1301.....Whitehead.....M M & Co
Avristan.....1821.....Watt.....
Bahadur.....2986 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Begum .....2942 McNicall .....TMorrison & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd.....
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Istria.....3420 Tenmiek .....M M & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.... 2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Labuan .....3293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Kudersow.....W and A G & Co
Laipcora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mattiefels.....3110 Schwars..... W & A Graham & Co
Mozaffari.....1387 Molohy .....B & P S N Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam.....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry...2340 Stanhore .....
Singu.....1912 Pritchell.....F F Cambell & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd..... M M & Co
Xina .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLoriac Mauritius 24-7 B I S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
R Delhi	4733	Andrews	Shanghai	22-7	P & O Co
B Arenfels	2769	Struling	Hamburg	18-7	W & A G & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	26-7	Newport	K N & Co
D&E Santhia	3553	Thompson	N F	M M & Co	
F Arcadia	3513	Valentine	Shanghai	5-8	P & O Co
G Kola	498	Moxon	Persian Gulf	16-7	M M & Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris M'borough	17-7	W & A G & Co	
L Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Repairing	N F Bo	S N Co Ld
N Garryvall	2455	McClure	Barrow	15-7	W & A G & Co
O Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Hull	18-7	K Nixon & Co
P Yeboshi Maru		Kon	Kobe	22-7	N Y Kaisha
Q Praesident	2086	Mulallamer	Z'bar	20-7	A Strandes
H W P D					
Kavori	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	14-7	Bo S N Co Ld
City of Paris	3909	Campbell			K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4081	Abrey	L'pool	15-7 W & A G & Co
3	DeoBalduino	2684	nganzini	Genoa	15-7 F R S N Co
4	Ischia	248	Belesta	Shanghai	17-7 F R S N Co
5	Lindenhall	25	6 Siverlock	P Said	16 7 W & A G & Co
6	C. Grant	2504	Alexander	Chittagong	18-7 F M & Co
7	Havre Ville de Tamatave	2053	Leperson		18-7 J M & Co
10	Banca	3794	LeMare	Kobe..	16-7 P & O Co
12	Peninsular	1029	Palmer	London	18-7 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	941	Rothwell		N F M M & Co
15	Hardia	3438	Brown	Calcutta	15-7 M M & Co
16	Linga	951	McDiarmid	K'chi	17-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Begum s	McNicol	Calcutta, June 29
	Mozaffari s	Molony	Jedah, July 1
14	Istria s	Fenwick	Rangoon, June 14
	Singu s	Pritchell	Rangoon, July 3
	Terrier s	Berg	Bangkok, June 25
	Avristan s	Watt	Bussorah, July 6
	Africa s	Whitehead	Bushire, July 1

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Hydra s	Kirseborn	Singapore, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday:—

Steamer D Balduino, Magonzini, for Genoa, &c.
„ Garryvale, McLure, for Barrow
„ Castalia, Abrey, for Marseilles, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer Yeboshi Maru, for China, &c.
„ Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.
„ City of Paris, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Africa, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Singu, for Rangoon, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, arrived at Hull on the evening of the 12th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived in London on the morning of the 13th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Takasaki Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 12th instant and Moyori arrived at Tyticorin on the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

Castalia s—3 bales silk kakoon Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 bales carpets, Fliming Shaw and Co; 4 bales skins, R M Kooka; 8 cases cardamomseed, S Bhimjee; 2,100 cwts myrabollam A Khimjee; 36 cwts condiments, Treacher and Co; 24 cwts condiments, N K Jussawalla and Co; 66 bales skins, W & A Graham and Co; 6 bales skins, H R H Oosman; 7 bales skins, R Moloobhoy.

FOR HULL.

Ras Bera s—5,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Rydall Hall s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Labuano s—1,500 tons manganese ore, D B Lamb and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Kidle Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Trafford Hall s—400 cwts rapeseed, and 400 cwts mustardseed, Valkart Brothers.
Axenfels s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s,—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 75 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 50 bales cotton, fly J C Toddywalla; 50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s,—36 cwts, Indian Micca, Cox and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydall Hall s,—11 bales cotton, H Bhejnath and Co; 280 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 250 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy; 12 bales twits, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s,—200 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s,—15 chests opium, P. and O. Co.
Banca s,—37 cwts kismiss, Tokersy Canji.
Ischia s,—45 cwts dryfruits, Velji Narpall and Co; 22 cwts selarus, G Bhanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s,—5 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.
Yeboshi Maru s—500 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s,—1,100 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co; 250 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Banca s,—600 bales cotton, Volkart and Brothers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th July.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Cooperage at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.
Dress:—Marching Order.
2. Mr G F D Tennant having rejoined is posted to "D" the Pony Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th July.

255.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant:—
To-day Wednesday 15th inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 5 p.m.
Thursday 16th inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a.m.
"I" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"M" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.
Friday 17th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.
256.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Meeting Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician:—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kindneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARKE—July 9, at Edelweiss, Simla, the wife of R. T. Clarke, I. C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

PROBETT—June 26, at Mogal Seria, John Joseph Probett, P. W. Inspector, B. I. Ry., Karmnasa, aged 32 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
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A NEW APERIENT.

Kemp's "PURGATONES," a safe and reliable aperient, suitable for everybody.

Purgatones "Strong," per bottle 12 As.
Purgatones "Adult," „ „ 10 „
Purgatones "Infant," „ „ 8 „

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 0-43a.; Low water, 5-43m., 6-47a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court: The Tilak Sedition cases, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-39 p.m.
Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 4 p.m.
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Rampart Row, 2-30 p.m.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Football; the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p.m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a.m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, July 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 0-33m.; 1-27a. Low water, 6-31m., 7-35a.
Friday, July 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 1-25m, 2-11a.; Low water, 7-20m., 8-25a.
Saturday, July 18.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" team vs. Elphinstone College, home ground; "B" team vs. Fort and Proprietary School, away. Sun rises, 6h., 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 2-19m., 2-56a.; Low water, 8-10m., 9-18a.
Sunday, July 19.—5th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 3-16m., 3-43a.; Low water, 9-3m., 10-15a.
Monday, July 20.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 4-19m., 4-34a.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-16a.

KING EDWARD VII. RELIEF SOCIETY FOR THE POOR OF BOMBAY.—An adjourned general meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir Mangaldass House, Girgaum Back Road, at 6 p.m. (B.T.) to-day.

DEATH OF A MURDERER.—At the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr, Branson, Advocate-General, informed the Court that Ganpat Anaji, 75, who was committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur. Second Presidency Magistrate, to stand his trial at the Sessions on a charge of murder, had died in hospital and there was an end to the case. The presiding Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, took a note about the occurrence.

MARRIAGE at AHMEDABAD.—On the 8th July Mr. Muljibhai Moteeram of the Port Office, Aden, son of Mr. Moteeram Heerabhoy late Head Clerk Port and Shipping Offices, and President Hindu Samaj Aden, to Bai Luxmony second daughter of Mr. Chagenlal Jeevram Mistry, Chief Engineer of Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad. The marriage procession went from Shett Magenbhai Karamchund's bunglow, Ghee Kanta, at 3 p.m. on 8th inst. through Pankore Naka, Maneekchoke Streets, and Delhi Dervaja of Ahmedabad City, to the bunglow of Mr. Chagenlal Jeevram Mistry at Shahpur. The Bungalow and garden where Mr. Moteeram is living were decorated with flags of Navy, and Commercial Codes, on the 10th. Just at 9 p.m, there was nautch party given by Mr. Moteeram in ShettMagenbhai's Bungalow, which was cheerfully illuminated. Many Hindu, Parsi, and European gentlemen attended the ceremony. There was also an English Band, and Native music.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The local Roman Catholic Telegraphists had, last Sunday, a good muster at their first annual thanksgiving to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for the benefits received during their life-time, in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon. The High mass was intoned by the Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Governor of the Diocese of Damaun, assisted by a choir of young folks who rendered their parts in a spirited manner. The Rev. Fr. Divine, S. J., preached a sermon, choosing as his text "What shall I render to the Lord for all the benefits received, etc," with special allusion to the Telegraphists' recent difficulties between the Staff and their higher Authorities in which Divine Providence directed the minds of their Superiors. The Roman Catholic Staff consists of 160, and notwithstanding their irksome duties and the inclemency of the weather 92 were present and 73 the approached the Holy Communion. The sacred edifice was prettily decorated with evergreens and bunting. Two pairs of candle-sticks were presented to the church in remembrance and it is hoped that this mass will become an annual event in annals of the local Telegraphists.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The depression in the United Provinces has given general rain in the Gangetic plain and has become merged in the trough of low pressure, which is now close against the Hills, except at the Eastern end.

The low pressure area in South-West Punjab has been favourable for nearly general rain in East and North Punjab.

As regards the rest of the country, the Bay Monsoon has given general rain in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam; while the rainfall, due to the Arabian Sea current, has been nearly general on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local in Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the Deccan but everywhere light. The principal rainfall amounts are—Moulmein, two inches; Shillong, three inches; Cherrapoonjee and Mymensingh, six inches; Durbhanga, one and a half inches; Patna, Benares, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Bareili and Dhera Dun, half an inch; Gorakhpur and Agra, two inches; Bahraich and Allahabad, one inch; Manipuri, three inches; Lucknow and Chakrata, one and a half inches; Sirsa, half an inch; Khurshab and Murree, two inches; Rawalpindi, three inches; Bikanir and Deesa, one inch; Pendra, four inches; Belgaum, one inch; Bangalore, three-quarters of an inch.

Skies are clear, or lightly clouded in Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab, but over the rest of the country, moderately to heavily clouded; moisture in the air is either equal to, or above the average; temperature is generally in defect in the Gangetic plain and in Upper India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and in the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Deccan, also a few falls in Rajputana and Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 14th July 1908 was 28·727 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	42·05	40·08	38·30	30·88
Tuesday, 14th July 1908 ...	0·15	0·10	0·10	0·36
Total	42·20	40·18	38·90	31·24
Up to same date last year...	32·55	30·30	34·56	37·10

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 14.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·15	37·99	23·23	30·68

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 3·00 inches of rain, Lahore 0·26 inch and Sirsa 0·50 inch. Skies are clear in the South-West Punjab but are generally heavily overcast over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere. Day temperature is low at Delhi and Rawalpindi and night temperature is below the average only at Rawalpindi. Winds are south-westerly at Multan and Delhi and north-easterly to south-easterly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Allahabad records 0·95 inch, Cawnpore 0·38 inch, Mainpuri 2·70 inches, Agra 2·23 inches and Jhansi 0·45 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen and both the maximum and minimum are below normal in the western districts. Winds are generally south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur report 0·15 inch of rain; skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in Upper Sind where they have cleared. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperatura has fallen and is during the day below, and at night equal to the average. Westerly winds prevail.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen generally in Kathiawar and Gujarat the largest amounts being Dwarka 0·31 inch, Rajkot 0·28 inch, Bhavnagar Para 0·24 inch, Deesa 1·20 inches, Ahmedabad 0·23 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in parts of Gujarat and West Central India but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is generally below the average but the minimum is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light; Jubbulpore has had 0·18 inch, Hoshangabad 0·19 inch, Nagpur 0·11 inch, Raipur 0·16 inch and Chanda 0·14 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has been reported; Bombay has had 0·36 inch, Ratnagiri 0·87 inch, Mormugao 0·25 inch and Karwar 0·60 inch. Cloud has decreased and skies are only moderately clouded in the south while they continue heavily so in the north. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Hyderabad reports 0·35 inch, Belgaum 1·05 inches, Bijapur 0·38 inch, Sholapur 0·47 inch and Poona 0·11 inch. Skies remain moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal nearly everywhere. Temperature has risen and is now equal to the average both during the day and at night. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased on the west coast and in the Central Provinces; it has however increased and been general in the United Provinces.

General rain is probable on the west coast and local rain in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the United provinces. A few falls may occur in Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rain fall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (13th)	91·6	86·1	...	0·00
Jask	93·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat (13th)	90·8	86·1	...	0·00
Multan	103·8	86·0	...	2·64
Rawalpindi	87·9	71·1	3.00	12·25
Lahore	99·4	79·2	0·26	4·22
Sirsa	97·3	78·6	0·50	7·21
Ambala	?	?	...	2·41
Delhi	84·7	78·7	0·06	4·31
Agra	88·0	75·0	2·23	7·27
Mainpuri	90·8	?	2·70	3·72
Jhansi	84·0	74·0	0·45	8·79
Cawnpore	89·9	75·5	0·38	5·97
Allahabad	89·6	78·0	0·95	3·50
Jacobabad	110·6	84·2	...	0·83
Karachi	86·0	79·0	0·04	2·85
Ajmer	86·4	76·2	0·05	5·67
Jaipur	87·2	76·6	0·15	5·86
Kotah	88·0	76·1	...	7·19
Bhuj	85·6	75·5	0·06	3·70
Dwarka	83·3	77·7	0·31	5·80
Veraval	82·7	79·3	...	7·00
Rajkot	86·4	74·7	0·28	8·08
Bhavnagar Para	88·6	77·5	0·24	7·82
Surat	85·1	78·1	0·01	31·39
Ahmedabad	85·6	76·7	0·23	11·97
Deesa	84·8	75·9	1·20	20·42
Neemuch	84·0	73·7	...	5·79
Indore	80·1	72·1	0·07	11·30
Jubbulpore	83·5	74·3	0·18	17·62
Sangor	82·1	73·5	...	10·90
Hoshangabad	84·1	73·4	0·19	13·01
Khandwa	85·7	75·1	0·03	9·45
Akola	87·7	74·1	...	14·19
Amraoti	84·8	73·3	...	14·51
Nagpur	87·6	73·6	0·11	20·23
Chanda	88·0	77·5	0·14	20·79
Raipur	80·7	74·1	4·16	15·21
Bombay	85·1	76·9	0·36	30·30
Ratnagiri	80·8	74·9	0·87	38·27
Mormugao	85·5	77·2	0·25	40·26
Karwar	82·8	?	0·60	51·44
Malegaon	87·4	74·1	...	6·49
Ahmednagar	87·4	71·5	...	3·62
Poona	82·5	70·3	0·16	4·84
Sholapur	90·3	71·9	0·47	3·14
Bijapur	85·2	72·2	0·38	2·36
Belgaum	74·8	65·6	1·05	23·71
Aurangabad	86·7	70·2	...	3·77
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	73·2	0·04	10·71
Hyderabad	87·3	71·7	0·35	7·38
Mangalore	84·7	74·4	0·20	53·58
Calicut	81·8	72·1	1·04	44·77
Cochin	85·7	74·8	0·27	28·58
Colombo	88·0	79·0	...	4·47
Masulipatam	96·3	78·6	0·03	3·97
Bellary	91·5	75·3	...	1·23
Cuddapah	96·7	76·6	0·12	1·70
Madras	97·0	79·5	...	0·32
Bangalore	89·3	65·3	0·77	2·49
Coimbatore	89·9	68·8	...	0·44
Trichinopoly	97·1	79·3	...	2·97
Negapatam	98·4	80·6	...	3·43

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

L. M. & S. EXAMINATION.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the L.M.&S. Examination of June last.—(Second Class.) Hilary Leopold Braganza, Shankar Ganesh Datar, May Charlotte D'Gama, Peter Anastasio Dias, Shirin Ardeshir Lala, Shakir S. Mahamadi Harilal Damodar Mehta, Ahmed Meherally Merchant, Lovji Shapurji Mody, Ramchandra Krishnaswamy Naidu, Narayan Govindrao Prabhakar, Krishnarao Narayan Pradhan, Mangesh Balkrishna Rao, Kaikhushru Nusserwanji Sahiar, Vinayak Laxman Sathe, Sunderrao Atmaram Velkar and Jamshedji B. Dadiburjor.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	nil.	...	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	14	1	40 p. m.	0	42
Suez	14	2	35 p. m.	0	8

NOTICES.

Turkish route right (14-7-08).

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensthese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CURE BY CUTICURA AT CITY MISSION

Young Woman Found in Awful Condition with Scabies—Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching—Tried Many Remedies for Seven Weeks—Result Was Discouraging, But

ITCHING TORTURES YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"While I was doing missionary work in the lower portion of several cities I found it necessary to know a little of the efficacy of a few medicines and after a while I found that a little knowledge of Cuticura was about all I needed. One of the very bad cases I had to deal with was that of a young woman who had come to us not only broken in spirit but in a most awful condition physically. Our doctor examined her and told us that she had scabies (the itch), incipient paresis, rheumatism, etc., brought on from exposure and the effects of her ragged-edged life. Her poor body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to retain solid food. We tried many things, a good tonic was prescribed and baths with a rubbing of lard and sulphur. We worked hard for seven weeks and you can imagine how discouraged we were when, after all that time, we could see so little improvement. One day I happened to see a Cuticura advertisement telling how a little baby had been cured of a bad case of skin eruption, and although I had but 97 cents (four shillings) with me, I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. When I reached home I was like a child with a new toy, and we bathed our patient well and gave her a full dose of the Resolvent. She slept that night better than she had since she had been with us and the next day I located the price of a box of Cuticura Ointment. I am not exaggerating when I say that in exactly five weeks this young woman was able to look for a position, being strong enough to work and full of ambition. In another month she left the home, strong and well. Laura Jane Bates, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A., Mar. 11, '07."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. Sizes Suit Ages. Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

To H.M. THE KING.

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"BLACK & WHITE

"RED SEAL"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

NO UNCERTAINTY
as to the result of home-baking when you use
'Paisley Flour'
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the sure raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour.
BROWN & POLSON make it.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE FINANCES OF COCHIN.

The "Madras Mail":—Two important financial papers have just been issued by the Cochin Government, one supplementary of the other. The first is the Financial Statement for the year 1084 M. E. (1st August, 1908, to the 31st July, 1909, A. D.), and the other the Dewan's Proceedings explaining the financial position of the State and detailing a scheme for extinguishing the existing indebtedness. Taking the former first, we learn that at the end of last year the cash balance was Rs. 5,95,430 and the liabilities under the head of loans Rs. 23,90,000 —Rs. 20 lakhs in debentures and the balance in temporary loans—and no provision could be made for a Sinking Fund. In the Budget Estimate for the current year the receipts were estimated at Rs. 33,65,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 32,31,600, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,33,900. The Revised Estimates, however, upset these calculations entirely, showing a decrease in receipts of Rs. 129,100 and an increase of Rs. 5,85,970 in expenditure, thus causing a deficit of Rs. 5,81,170 as against the anticipated surplus mentioned above. The Dewan explains the variations between the two calculations and after reviewing the Railway figures and the Debt heads of the State accounts and taking all the abnormal circumstances of the year into consideration he comes to the conclusion that the financial condition of the State in the current year should be regarded as one of transition from heavy indebtedness and anxiety to one of comparative ease,and that signs are not wanting that and era of surpluses is at hand. The wonder is that with the finances in a state to have discouraged a less hopeful administrator the Dewan has been able to do so much during the year not only to put them on a proper footing, but also to maintain efficiency in the administration by reforms and new schems, all of which cost money. The Budget Estimates for next year provide for a surplus of Rs. 4,00,740, the receipts being Rs. 35,81,370, and the expenditure Rs. 21,80,630, and it is gratifying to note in this connection that a serious and practical beginning will be made to extinguish the indebtedness of the State. The liabilities on account of loans at the opening of the year will be Rs. 21,80,000, owing to some temporary loans having been repaid, and it is proposed to start a Sinking Fund with an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year. This Fund will be utilised in the first instance to repay temporary loans and then in the purchase of the 5 per cent. Railway debentures in order to extinguish them.

Turning to the Dewan's financial scheme we obtain some instructive details regarding the position of the State. The indebtedness which looms so largely into view every time that Mr. Banerji has to consider ways and means and the method of getting rid of it,is the outstanding feature of the proceedings. At the end of 1082 this stood at Rs. 23,90,000, and was comprised as follows :—5 per cent. Railway debentures Rs.10,00,000;4 per cent, State debentures Rs. 10,00,000; temporary loans Rs. 3,90,000. It does not want much reading between the lines to discover that the Dewan is not profoundly impressed with the "spirited financial policy" which provided the State with a railway at the cost of its accumulated savings and a debt practically of Rs, 20 lakhs, because a good portion of the State 4 per cent. debentures must also have been utilised for the railway. As a matter of fact, the estimates for the construction of the railway and of the returns it would make to the State appeared to have been unduly favourable and the method in which the forest tramway was financed has only added to the troubles of the State. It would be wrong to suppose that Mr. Banerji condemns either of the projects as unnecessary. What, apparently, he does criticise is the want of foresight which allowed them to hamper the State finances in the way that they have done. As valuable existing assets of the State he is prepared to make the most of them, and get them to repay to the State some of the large sums that have been expended on them. A new working arrangement for the railway is now under consideration with the South Indian Railway Company and the forest tramway expenditure has been put on a proper basis. A careful examination of the State's resources and a judicious anticipation of the State's expanding prosperity fills Mr. Banerji with confidence that the State debenture loans will be extinguished in another ten years. Meanwhile, the people will have to pay the penalty of seeing large and necessary schemes of domestic administration—drainage, water-supply, roads, irrigation etc.,—carefully scrutinised for fear that lavish expenditure in this direction will disturb the liquidation scheme that Mr. Banerji has prepared. "The most important consideration for the future," he says, "will, therefore, be to husband the resources of the State, which will be more than sufficient to provide for every day administration as well as for liquidating the debts, to guard against unregulated disbursements, to conform strictly to the Budget programme of every year, and to proceed cautiously in regard to new schemes and edterprises which demand large capital outlay. If these principles are born in mind, the finances of the State need not give any room for anxiety in the future, and are sure to permit the utilisation of a fair proportion of the surplus towards schemes of general public utility, such as opening new roads, providing a scheme of water supply for Ernakulam and Mattancherry, removing congestion in crowded localities, improvement of irrigation works, etc., many of which have been postponed or shelved for want of funds."

CALCUTTA TRAM.

The "Indian Daily News:"—The complaints about the traffic management of the tram-cars are getting very numerous, and our correspondent who says boldly that on the old horse cars you knew when you had to start and knew about when you could get to your destination, says what we all think. The tram car service is practically useless for those who want to catch trains, and one never knows if one will and a car or if one does how often it will stop for want of current. It is all very well to bring in now the new regulation about stopping only at certain places but the question now is how far can a car get along without involuntary stops. A tram service which is so intermittent like the present service is practically useless. What everyone wants is a regular service with regular intervals in which it will not be a matter of doubt whether one has to wait four or forty minutes for a car. That is the present state of things, and the sooner Mr. Carey Morgan realises it the better. It is useless to multiply lines if you have not got sufficient cars for the existing lines and the number of cars has never been anything like sufficient on any line, except perhaps on the Kalighat Section, and on that the traffic is so badly regulated as to make the waits intolerable. The matter is a very important one for Calcutta, because, as we have said so often rapid communication is the basis of Calcutta improvement and the Tramway Company to which we looked for assistance has lamentably failed. We have always advocated a friendly policy of concession to the Tramway Company, but they seem to have learnt nothing since they were let off the track rent by Mr. Bitchie. We would, in fact, like to see this track rent made dependant on punctuality and a decent service of 4 minutes trams as in European cities—the track rent to be let off, if the service had been properly run. From the company's own point of view, the present policy of neglect and slovenliness is suicidal. A useful and practical service would attract double the number of passengers. At present if there was any other alternative people would take it. The third class omnibus ticca with six inside and seven outside was infinitely preferable, and if not discountenanced by the police would still solve the difficulty. In the suburbs this old-fashioned omnibus service is excellently managed and makes good money. There are, in fact, no third class ticcas like those that ply from the Clive Mills to Kidderpore or from Dhakooria Station to Alipore Judge's Court. And the gariwallah never dares to say "current band hai," nor do the tats.

THE AMIR'S ACTION.

The "Pioneer":—The action taken by the Amir of Kabul in punishing such of his subjects as were concerned in the recent frontier fighting is a reassuring sign that his authority is once more established on a firm footing. In Nigrahar and the Kunar Valley headmen of villages have been ordered to furnish lists of those who joined the Mohmands or took part in the attack on Landi Kotal, and some of the local officials have also been called upon to explain their conduct in the affair. The imposition of fines is a comparatively mild form of punishment in Afghanistan, but it is reported that much severer penalties have been exacted in some instances. The orders issued from Kabul are of the most peremptory kind, and it would seem that they are being scrupulously obeyed. The news of this new departure will spread into the independant tribal country north and sonth of the Khyber, and the effect produced should be very wholesome. If Mohmands, Zakka Khel and others are made to understand that no assistance whatever can be expected from Afghanistan they will hesitate to begin hostilities in future and there will be a better chance of maintaining peace on the Frontier. Their relations with the border Afghan officials, who are constantly making mischief, will also be less intimate, and the interference of these men in tribal politics will be checked. It was largely owing to the attitude of such officials and the preaching of the mullahs, last spring, that the rising occurred, though intrigues in Kabul itself had their influence upon the position.The Amir may not always be able to counteract the fanaticism or men like the Sufi and Hazrat Mullahs, but he has the power to keep in order his own provincial governors and their subordinates, and we must expect him to exercise it whenever there are indications of danger. Any weakening of the central goverament in Afghnistan is fatal to the control of the outlying districts which march with tribal territory, and this fact must now be recognised by the Kabul durbar. Habibullah himself has had experience of this in the past six months, and he should never allow his subjects to get out of hand again.

THE CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY.

The "Madras Mail":—The Report of the Chingleput Reformatory School for last year is a most satisfactory one and shows that good work has been done in the reformation and saving from a career of crime of boys who have lapsed from the paths of rectitude and have been brought before the Courts for offences against the Law. The only matter for regret is that the usefulness of the institution is so limited by the lack of accommodation. This is the lament not only of the school authorities, but of all who have visited the institution. During the year the Reformatory contained on an average 190 inmates and there was not room for one more. Twenty applications for admission had to be refused ; but this by no means represents the number who ought to have been sent there, because there are many Magistrates who know of the limited accommodation in the School and deal with the juvenile offenders that come before them in other ways permitted by Law. It is to be hoped, therefore, that early steps will be taken to extend the school buildings. While on this point, we sympathise with the complaint of the Superintendent, Lieutenent Colonel J. C. Marsden I. M. S. regarding the Chinglsput Sub-Jail being located in the Reformatory precincts. Besides occupying a building that is much wanted for the Reformatory, the existence of the Sub-Jail in its quarters is to be deprecated as it helps to defeat the very objects for which the institution exists.

The Report describes in detail the internal working of the Reformatory, the various directions in which it is sought to teach the boys some useful trade or profession which will enable them to earn a living when they are discharged, the health of the school, the education—mental,moral and physical—of the inmates, etc., and the prevailing impression left after perusal in that everything is done to improve the moral tone of the boys sent to the school and to inculcate in them self-respect, self-reliance and a desire to live honest and reputable lives. On the whole, the work is a success. Backsliders there must always be, but the after career of the great majority of those who have passed through the school that the reforming influence was not excercised on them in vain. Since the opening of the school 584 of the boys have been discharged, of whom only 15 per cent. have relapsed and have been reconvicted, and a good proportion of the rest whose movements it has been possible to follow are following respectable professions. Thirty-four were enlisted in the Army, eleven as boilers in various departments, such as the Police, Salt and Abkari, and three entered the Police. Altogether, the tuition and training given in the school helped most of them to places, one boy becoming a Village Munsiff.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 33,486, against Rs. 31,879 in the previous year, but deducting the sale proceeds of Reformatory manufactures and produce the net expenditure was Rs. 28,276, a comparatively small outlay for the useful and beneficent work done. The Director of Public Instruction, whose remarks commending the efficiency of the institution, and the admirable way in which it has been managed by Lieutenant-Colonel Marsden and Mr. J. W. Coombes have already been published, says that the most important event of the year was the revision of the School Rules, under which greater facilities are afforded to discharged pupils to enable them to obtain a fair start in life. More than 78 per cent. of the discharge pupils of the year obtained employment during the year. What, however, is really wanted is that pupils should in every case go from the school to an appointment. The waiting for an opening in many cases engenders idle habits and undoes much of the good work done by the Reformatory.

TEMPERANCE IN BOMBAY.

The "Englishman":—H. E. The Governor of Bombay in his kindly, but very plainly phrased speech to the intemperate temperance crusaders of Poona, on the 6th made some telling points. One little fact especially is to be commended to the notice of those good people who, in the face of all historical evidence, constantly charge the European with having introduced fermented liquor and wine bibbing into India. "There is," he told Dr. Bhandarkar and his fellows, "a specific entry in the Peshwa diaries in 1744-45 recording the farming of revenues which included taxes on liquor manufacturers, and elsewhere are references which prove that the manufacture of liquor was permitted and was a source of revenue. That the use of liquor was known in India as in all, other countries in very ancient days, is certain. A reference to it occurs in the writing of the early travellers and in all parts of the country stills were being worked when those parts came under British administration. It is impossible to say what the consumption then was, and there was no regulated system, but it is difficult to believe that it was not considerable and as an illustration of what may occur where natural forces are free to work, I may instance Khandesh, where the first attempt to bring the old stills under Government control was made in 1884-85. It was found that consumption for 1885-86 amounted to 6,04,567 gallons, 25 per cent. U. P., apart from a very large illicit consumption. After control had been established the consumption was quickly reduced to less than one-half and only reached 4,04,337 gallons in 1904-05. I mention these points only in the hope that you will not believe that the use of intoxicants was unknown in India before the advent of British administration. Such a belief is untenable by any one who studies history or has any knowledge of human nature."

ETON PORTRAITS.

Historic Collection.

Mr. Lionel Cust, in the current "Cornhill," has a highly interesting article on "Eton Portraits." He writes: In the days when Edward Barnard was headmaster (from 1754 to 1793) it seems to have occurred to that genial and popular pedagogue that he would like to possess as a recollection of some among his best loved pupils a portrait of the boy in question, a wish carried out by some of the parents to whom it was confided. There remains some doubt as to whether the presentation of such a portrait was at first intended to be a substitute for the "leaving money" paid to the head-master at the time of leaving Eton,or was an addition to the gift made by the parents of the more aristocratic or the wealthier class. This "leaving money" was a tax paid by the boys at their last interview with the head master and was the source of some discomfort to both donor and recipient. The sum paid was usually £10; though there appears to have been no limit to the actual amount which seems in later days to have averaged about £20. The money was paid in notes, and the transaction must have at all times been embarrassing.

The custom of presenting portraits to the head-master, whether as a substitute for leaving money or not was, at any rate at first voluntary on both sides, although the practice somewhat fortunately gave rise at the outset to some fashionable emulation. In later days it was adopted by tutors thus in some cases producing a double tax. When the tutors, as in the cases of Keate, Hawtrey, Goodford, and Balston, became headmasters in their turn their collections of portraits remained at Eton, and became eventually the property of the college.

The earliest portrait in date, which seems to have been presented to Dr. Barnard, was that of the Hon. Henry Howard, who was to succeed his grand-father at an early age as twelfth Earl of Suffolk and third Earl of Berkshire. This portrait was painted by Allan Ramsay, the Scottish painter, who was then most highly esteemed by Court and fashion. Then comes a series of portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds : Charles, Lord Ossulston, afterwards fourth Earl of Tankerville ; Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, afterwards fourth baronet of Portrington, Yorkshire ; Alexander George, Duke of Gordon, who had succeeded to the dukedom at nine years of age, and enjoyed at Eton the society of his two younger brothers, Lord William Gordon, who was to achieve some gallant notoriety in connection with the famous Lady Sarah Bunbury, and Lord George Gordon, who had acquired a curious immortality through the historical "Gordon" riots ; the Hon. John Damer, eldest son of Lord Milton, and the husband of Anne Seymour-Conway the sculptress, who took himself out of the world at an early age after a wretched life of disappointed promise ; William Baker, a Plympton knight's son ; and last, but not least, the Hon. Charles James Fox, the enfant gate of Eton, of his father, of Parliament, and it may be said of English history.

Fox sat to Reynolds in 1762, 1764, and 1765, and paid the artist £50 for two portraits, the second of which was lately in the collection of Louisa, Lady Ashburton.

TWO REMARKABLE BOYS.

Two remarkable boys are represented by copies after portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hugh Percy, Lord Warkworth, was afterwards as Earl Percy one of the few British genarals to serve with honour and distinction throughout the disastrous war in America, and in later life was destined to hold a commanding influence over English society as second Duke of Northumberland ; his portrait at Eton was copied by Thomas Phillips, R.A., from the original portrait at Petworth by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Frederick, Viscount Morpeth, whose portrait here is a copy by John Jackson, R. A., was as fifth Earl of Carlisle, a title to which he succeeded when still an Eton boy, one of the most noted figures in cultivated and aristocratic circles in the days of Horrace Walpole, his life being to some extent interwoven with that of his Eton friend and relative Charles James Fox.

Dr. Barnard succeeded to the Provostship in 1765 and was followed as Headmaster by Dr. John Foster, whose reign of eight years was one of the least fortunate in the history of the school. A few portraits belong to this period, including four by Benjamin West—William Young, afterwards Sir William Young, M. D., F. R. S., and Governer of Tobago ; Francis Vincent, afterwards eighth baronet and British Envoy to Venice ; and two noted sportsmen in the persons of Charles Maynard, who succeeded his relatives in 1775 as second Viscount Maynard of Easton, and of Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, second baronet of his name. By Reynolds is a portrait of the Hon. William Ward, afterwards third Viscount Dudley and Ward ; by David Martin, one of George Brodrick, fourth Viscount Midleton ; by William Hoare, R.A., a pastel of the Hon. Edward Clive, afterwards created Earl of Powis; and by Thomas Gainsborough, R.A., Charles Manners, Marquess of Granby, eldest son of the famons general, who was to succeed his father as fourth Duke of Rutland.

Dr. Foster was succeeded in 1773 by Dr. Jonathan Davies, who had a long and prosperous reign of 19 years. During this period several portraits of the highest interest were added to the collection, and undoubtedly presented to the Headmaster himself. Two portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds belong to this period, one of Francis Basset, afterwards well known in Cornwall as Baron de Dunstonville, and John Bligh, fourth Earl of Darnley, the first of three successive earls, father and son, whose portraits appear in this collection. Dr. Davies's time is, however, marked by the remarkable series of portraits by George Romney, which belong to this period. No fewer than fifteen portraits were painted by this most gifted of painters, and some of them are among the most charming of his works. To no painter, even to Reynolds or Gainsborough, did the naive self-consciousness of the growing boy appeal more than to Romney.

THE ROMNEY SERIES.

Indeed it is well worth while to trace the history of some of the boys portrayed by Romney. This youth with the finely cut features is the Earl of Mornington, who came to Eton in 1771 as Viscount Wellesley, and was brought back to Eton at his own wish, as Marquess Wellesley, K. G., in order to be buried by the chapel which he had loved so dearly as a boy,

That boy with the refined face, seated in a pensive attitude with an open book in his hand, is Charles Grey, who was to walk in the footsteps of Charles James Fox as the great Whig leader in Parliament and as second Earl Grey was to be identified for ever with the first great Reform Bill.

Towards the close of Dr. Davies's reign the names of John Hoppner, R. A., and Sir William Beechey R. A., begin to appear among the list of painters and they contribute largely to the portraits painted during the ensuing reign of Dr. Heath from 1792 to 1802. Thirteen portraits are credited to Hoppner alone excluding the large portrait of George Canning painted at a more mature age. About twelve are by Beechy, whose art is very well expressed in portraits of this description. Specially notable are the portraits by Beechy of Henry Hallam, the historian; Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, the famous sportsman ; and the Hon. William Herbert, afterwards Dean of Manchester, who edited the well-known "Musæ Etonenses" when still an Eton boy. To Dr. Heath's time also belong a few portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A., and that excellent portrait painter Thomas Phillips, R. A., whose work extend also over the ensuing reign of the Grandiose Dr. Goodall from 1802 to 1809. Dr. Goodall was succeeded by the famous Dr. Keate, who reigned from 1809 to 1834.

Dr. Keate was lucky in securing a few really good portraits, such as those of the Hon. Edward Geoffrey Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, and the famous Prime Minister, painted by Harlow; Lord Clifton, afterwards fifth Earl of Darnley, a remarkable and attractive painting by Phillips; and Lord Brecknock, afterwards Marquis of Camden, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. One somewhat disappointing portrait, the painter of which is unknown, is said by tradition to represent Arthur Henry Hallam, the hero of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." William Ewart Gladstone, the chief hero of Dr. Keate's reign is only represented by a portrait painted by William Bradley in later years.

Enough, however, has probably been said to excite some interest in the unique collection which does exist in the provost's Lodge, more than two hundred portraits, which serve to illustrate many pages in the history of England during the last 150 years.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th July, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in all districts. The heaviest falls were:—10¾ inches in Pilibhit ; 6½ inches in Naini Tal and between 4½ and 6 inches in Almora, Bijnor, Sharanpur, Moradabad, Bareilly and Muzaffarnagar Sixteen other districts received over 1 inch. In five districts the fall was insignificant. The rain has much improved the sugarcane crop. Fields are being prepared everywhere for autumn crops and sowings are in full swing. In the western and submontane and some other districts germination is reported to be good; elsewhere, especially in Central and South Oudh, the south-eastern districts and in most of Bundelkhand, the rainfall has been insufficient for general sowings. In several districts sowings have been retarded and more rain is urgently required to save the earlier sown crops. Prices are in general stationary and very high. They have fallen in one and have risen in three districts. The condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory, but remains poor in a few tracts where fodder is scarce. There has been some mortality among cattle in north Gonda from causes not yet explained. Rain has recently improved the situation in Kheri where the scarcity of fodder was most serious. New grass is available in many districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The total number on relief is practically unchanged. The number of Government relief shows an apparent increase of 279 but the figures of this week include those gratuitously relieved in the Balrampur Estate, the cost of this relief being depraved by Government from the 1st July 1908. The number of workers has descreased and the number on gratuitous relief has increased in about the same proportion. A further decrease in workers may be expected when the monsoon is fully established throughtout the famine area. The condition of the people is good and cases of emaciation are rare. Cholera and small-pox continue in epidemic form but are abating. Quinine is being widely distributed free of cost in the distressed areas. 5,949 persons were employed on private works. The numbers on Government relief are :—on works 3,13,115 ; on aided works 80,858 ; dependants 3,430 ; on gratuitous relief 4,75,416 ; in poor houses 2,942 ; total 8,75,761. The largest total figures are :—Bahraich 1,30,302 ; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 1,24,856 ; Banda 1,01,889 ; Kheri 72,122 ; Bara Banki 58,285 ; Jalaun 55,500 ; Allahabad 55, 471 : Gonda 49,631 and Sitapur 49,183. Prices:—Garhwal 6; Almora 6½;Chakrata 8 ; Kheri and Hamirpur 9 ; Jalaun 9¼ ; Jhansi 9 15-16; Banda 9 3-8 ; Mirzapur 6½ to 10 and elsewhere 10 to 13½ seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Gujranwala and Multan. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Lay]lpur and is falling in Frozepore, Gujranwala, Mianwali and Multan. Prices are generally at or above scarcity rates in all districts except Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Mainwali, Lyallpur and Multan, where prices are still between scarcity and warning rates. Ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops continue. The condition of standing crops is good to average except of unirrigated autumn crops in Sialkot and Gujranwala which are withering. Sugareane has been generally damaged by borer in Lyallpur. The condition of cattle is generally good to fair except in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujranwala, and Sialkot, where cattle are weak owing to overwork and want of fodder. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Jhang, and parts of Hissar, Shahpur, Mianwali and Multan. The canal water-supply is insufficient in Sialkot and water is scarce in Ambala. 1,229 persons attended the famine test-works in Gurgaon against 1,294 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rainfall ranging from .13 to 65 cents fell all over the Province largely benefiting standing crops and enabling further ploughing for autumn crops. More rain is however needed everywhere. Harvesting of extra spring crops continues in Bannu and is finished elsewhere. The condition of standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average in Peshawar and fair in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is procurable and the water-supply is sufficient except in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district and the Daman tract of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in Dera Ismail Khan and from Government canals in Peshawar is satisfactory. The health of the people is good except a few cases of cholera reported from Peshawar and Bannu. The condition of cattle is good except in the Dera and Kulachi tahsils of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Prices are rising in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and are stationary in Bannu.

RAJPUTANA.

There was almost general rain throughout Rajputana varying from 1 to 4 inches in South Rajputana Kishangarh, the Eastern States. Alwar and parts of Jhalawar; and 60 to 70 cents in Kotah, Jaipur and Ajmere-Merwara. There were small showers only in Shahpura and Tonk and no rain in Bikaner. No reports have been received from Jaisalmer and Bundi. Agricultural operations are satisfactory and autumn sowings are in progress. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water supply are sufficient, Prices continue much above normal and are on the whole steady. The numbers on special public works are 5,043 or a decrease of 65 on the previous week's figures.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rain was partial to Baghelkhand and general elsewhere except in the Alampur pargana of Indore and the northern portions ofGwalior.Autumn sowings have been started in Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand Malwa, Bhopawar and the Malwa prant of Gwalior. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Baghelkhand and the rest of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is indifferent in Bhaghelkhand and fair to good elsewhere. Cattle-disease is prevalent in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are scarce in parts of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; very scanty in Bundelkhand; scerce in parts of Indore and Malwa and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are fluctuating in Bundelkhand and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. Prices :—Bundelkhad Agency 8 to 9¼ ; Indore State 8¼ to 9½ ; and the Bhopawar Agency 8 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewah—on works 34,000 ; on gratuitous relief 7,000. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 4,500 ; on gratuitous relief 1,000 ; total for the Agency—on works 38,500 ; on gratuitous relief 8,000 : on both kinds of relief 46,500. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 5,000 ; on gratuitous relief 4,000. In Indore State—on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 43,000. In Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua, the figures have not been received but report show that they are much decreased. In Manpur—on works 136 and in the Gwalior Residency area 154. Grand total—on works 44,790 ; on gratuitous relief 55,000 ; on both kinds of relief 99,790.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Good rain fell throughout the Provinces. Balaghat received 10·91 inches Yeotmal 8·08. The lightest rainfall (from 1·83 to 2·66 inches) was registered at Mandla Drug, Buldana, Nimar, Damoh and Hoshangabad. In the remaining distriots from 3·43 to 6·38 inches fell. The rainfall is so far inadequate for sowing of rice in the Khumari Circle of Damoh elsewhere, sowings of autumn crops are progressing rapidly though in Betul, Chanda, Balaghat, Amraoti and Yeotmal they are retarded by continuous rain. The germination of crops already sown is good in Sangor, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha, Bhandara and in most districts of Chhattisgarh and Berar. Fodder continues to be scarce in parts of Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul. The supply of water is sufficient. There has been mortality among cattle in Damoh, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Betul. Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur owing to the damp. The price of wheat fell by 1 seer in Bhandara and rose by ½ seer in Betul. Rice rose by 1 seer in Bilaspur and by ½ and ½ seer in Drug and Jubbulpore respectively. Juar and gram were almost steay.

Feudatory States.—Light to moderately heavy rain was received. The rainfall measured was :—Raj-Nandgaon 4·16 inches ; Kanker 1·38 ; Raigarh 2·59 ; Sarangarh 1·98 ; Sakti 6·91 ; Sirguja 1·26 and Jashpur 3·26. Sowing of autumn crops is in rapid progress. Germination of early sown crops is good in Raj-Nandgaon and Sakti. The supply of fodder and water is suffiolent. The price of rice fell by 4 seers in Sarangarh.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—General rain fell throughout the whole Province. Autumn sowings are now in full swing and prospects are favourable. Village works are being closed and are now open in four districts only. Contract works are being continued where arrangements for the shelter of workers from rain have been made. There is a slight fall in the numbers on ordinary public works but the numbers employed on the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway works are still increasing. The public health continues good. Prices continue steady. The numbers on relief are :—on works 2,299 ; weavers 13,751 ; on gratuitous relief 22,240 ; total 38,290.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief are 1,069,303 a decrease of 9,679.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	5	5	90

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,768
This date last year 4 3 81

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

July 13th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	92	20	1
B	157	90	2
C	35	65	5
D	40	9	0
E	191	94	4
F & G	33	0	0
Total to date...	548	278	12
Total rats killed.....			826

By the death of Dr. Thomas Lambert Hinton, which took place at St. Leonard's-on-Sea on Sunday, June 14, the Royal College of Surgeons loses its oldest member. Dr. Hinton attained his hundredth birthday on May 1. In the year 1829 he joined the 1st Bengal Fusiliers and served with that regiment as an assistant surgeon until the year 1846. Meanwhile, in 1833, he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. On his way home from India he was wrecked off Cape Finisterre, and while in the water he swam with a child that had been flung to him for some time before being rescued. Dr. Hinton was educated in London, Oxford, and Paris, and at one time held the post of surgeon at the Reading Dispensary.

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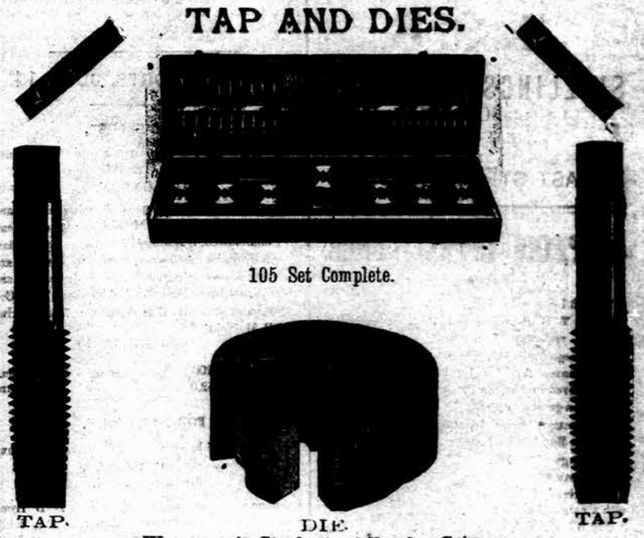

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE "KESARI" SEDITION CASE.

The Tilak Trial.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury, was continued the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting feelings of ill will and enmity between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended himself.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Bhasker Vishnu Joshi, First Assistant to the Oriental Translator to Government, was further cross-examined by the accused with regard to the translations of the articles complained of. After the cross-examination had proceeded for about an hour, the witness mentioned that he was not responsible for the translations. He had not made them.

The accused drew the attention of the Court to this statement and said that on the previous day the witness had vouched for the correctness of the translation. He did not know whether the prosecution intended to put the Court-Translator in the witness-box. If that was their intention he would not further cross-examine the witness.

His Lordship said it was not usual for the prosecution to call the Court-Translator. He did not know whether they intended to do it for not.

Mr. Branson said he did not intend to do so.

In his further cross-examination the witness was asked to translate the words "rashtra wadh," and witness translated the word "rashtra" as "nation" and "wadh" as "killing;" Asked why the words "national assassination" were used in the translation, the witness said it was not his translation.

The witness' attention was next called to a sentence in the translation of an article appearing in the issue of the 2nd June. It ran as follows:—"When the world goes on without a hitch for a considerable time none begins to forget his duty." The witness said this was a mistranslation. It ought to be; "when a man lives without a hitch for a considerable time he begins to forget his duty."

Coming to the translation of the article of the 9th June, the witness said in the expression "Savage Mahomedans" the original for the word "savage" could be expressed by the word "harsh."

In further cross-examination witness said in his official capacity he had to read Marathi newspapers.

The accused: You may be taken to be acquainted with the general trend of thought of those papers?

Witness: (To the Judge) He is going into the confidential nature of my work.

The Judge: No, he is not. The question is: Are you acquainted with the general trend of thought of the Marathi newspapers?

Witness: Yes, I am.

The Accused: Can you tell us whether there are any parties among the Marathi newspapers?

Witness: I do not think, I cannot answer that question.

The Judge: You are asked very much the same question which I would be asked if I read Marathi newspapers, whether among them there are two parties: What is official there?

Witness: I ask whether I should answer this question in my official capacity or private capacity.

The Judge: Do you mean to say that you read newspapers in two different ways?

Witness: I read them in one way; but I ask whether I am asked my opinion in my private capacity.

The Judge: Reading the newspapers as I or anybody else would do. Are these newspapers divided as a class one against the other in politics or social matters, or any other question.

Witness: The question is wide enough.

The Judge: Cannot you answer it generally?

Witness: Yes, there are parties. I answer the question in my private capacity.

The Judge: You have a different opinion in your official capacity?

Witness: No.

The Accused: There are parties. How many?

Witness: I cannot say exactly, how many. There may be three or four parties.

The Accused: Can you give the names of the leading newspapers of each party?

Witness: The "Kesari" is the exponent of one party.

The Judge: Is it the leading exponent?

Witness: Yes. The "Indu Prakash" is the leading exponent of another party; the "Sudharak" is that of the third party; and the "Subodh-Patrika" is that of the fourth party.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson, witness said that having gone through the official translations of the High Court Translator, he was satisfied that they were correct, except with regard to the word "world," which ought to have been rendered by "man" in one of the translations. As to the word "assassination," witness said it was a correct translation.

Mr. Branson: You were asked about parties in the Native Press at Poona. You stated at the outset that the "Kesari" was one. Is it a leading paper?

Witness: Yes, it is.

And to what party does the "Kesari" paper belong?—The party known as the Extremist party or the Nationlist party.

Can you say who is the Editor of that newspaper? Yes. The accused.

Do you know who is its proprietor?—The accused.

The accused said he was not going to dispute the point that he was the Editor, Proprietor and Publisher of the "Kesari," and was responsible for all the articles that had been put in.

His lordship made a note to this effect.

Narayan Jagannath Datar was then examined by Mr. Branson to prove the publication of the "Kesari" in Bombay.

Inspector Peter Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department was the next witness examined by Mr. Branson. He said he took a search warrant to Poona, where the office, press and the residence of the accused were searched. Among the other officers present at the search were District Superintendent Davis, Deputy Superintendent Power, Assistant Superintendent Daniels, and other officers. Mr. Kelkar was also present. In the search

THE POST CARD

shown to the witness was found by him in the top right-hand drawer of a writing table in a room in Mr. Tilak's residence, apparently used as an office. When he found that post-card he showed it to Mr. Davis and Mr. Power. He also showed it to Mr. Kelkar who initialled it. Witness kept the card with him and produced it before the Magistrate in Bombay.

Mr. Branson proposed to tender the post-card in evidence. He said it was admissible as showing that it was in the accused's possession. It was also admissible because its contents were relevant to the present inquiry. Counsel said he would not disclose the contents of the card until the Court decided that it was admissible. He asked the Court to remember what Mr. Inverarity had said towards the close of his address as to the case with which something was made.

The Judge: Yes, I understand.

The accused said the contents of the card were not relevant to the case.

The Judge: What have you got to say as to the possession?

The Accused: It was discovered behind my back. If your Lordship decides that its contents are relevant to the case it may go in.

His Lordship held that as the card was found during the execution of a search-warrant, he was afraid it must be admitted.

Mr. Branson then read the contents of the card. It was a folded up card, one part of which contained the following words: "Modern Explosives," by Eisler. "Nitro Explosives" by Crossby. The other parts read as follows: "Handbook on Modern Explosives," by M. Eissler, Crossby Lockwood, 12/6. "Nitro Explosives," by P. Gerard Sanford. 9/."

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said the drawer was open and the card was among other papers. He placed the papers on the top of the table as he took them out one after another. The drawer was practically full. He had got a list of papers that he had brought to Bombay.

At this stage further cross-examination of the witness was reserved till to-day.

Before leaving the Court, his Lordship informed Mr. Tilak that, if his solicitor would let him know what law books he required for the conduct of the defence, his Lordship would gladly send them to him.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity continued the examination of Alladin Gulam Hussain.

Mr. Inverarity showing a book asked the witness: Is that one of the books of gnans in the Jamatkhana from which you used to copy? Yes.

Have you printed the gnans in that book for the use of Kul Kamaria? Yes.

When were the books printed? Between 1890 and 1895.

Continuing, witness said that since 1851 he has been hearing the gnans recited in the Jamatkhana. He recited them himself every evening. Since 1857 he had been reciting them at the Jamatkhana. He had made a printed copy of the gnans for Kuj Kamaria Ibrahim. Pir Shums was the Pir who converted the Punjabis, who were not Khojas. He converted them before Pir Sudurudin converted the Khojas. The former was the 23rd Pir and the latter the 26th Pir. Witness said he had also printed the gnans of Pir Shums.

He had seen a book with Syed Mustaf Ali called "Kaber-i-Doowa," i.e., prayer over the grave. He had heard it recited at funerals since he came to the age of understanding. The talkin, with the names of twelve Imams, was never recited over dead bodies of the followers of Aga Khan. He knew the Kissa of Imam Hussain which he had recited himself. He had made lithographed copy of the Kissa. It was in 1883-84. The old copy was in the Jamaskhana. This was compiled by Maji Divaraj. There is no mention of the Ashnashari Ziareth of the twelve Imams in that book. Witness said that it was absolutely untrue that down to 1901 all the Khoja followers of the Aga Khan used to repeat the Ziareth to the 3rd, 8th, and 12th Imams. It was also untrue that down to 1901 all the Khoja followers were Ashnashari. It was also absolutely untrue that the present Aga Khan has invented the Doowa in Gujerati. As a matter of fact, there was no Doowa in Gujerati. It was not true that payments made to Aga Khan were for the benefits of the family. Such payments were made to the Hajar Imam alone. Witness did not make any payment to the members of the family. He made payments for Aga Khan only. He never kissed the hand of any member of the family. He did not kiss the hand of Kooschukshah but he often kissed the hands of the Pir when payments were offered. It was not true that on the 19th, 21st and 23rd of the Ramzans, Aga Khan taught witness and others to put the Koran on their heads, but on those nights he would come to the Jamatkhana and sit on a pulpit and preach a sermon. A label containing Panchtans was directed to be put on their hands. Witness said that he had printed or lithographed these Panchtans.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Desai, in the course of which witness said that he had not got any entries to show the occasions on which the books were printed by him. He had disposed of everything connected with his printing press. Witness said he was a hawker doing business in a small way. Formerly he had a larger business, when he owned a press of his own.

Do you believe in the Koran? I look upon the Koran with respect. I believe in the gnans of Pir Sudurudin.

The question was repeated and witness said he could not answer it.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the question and submitted that such questions would only tend to create excitement. And he said that there was a feeling created among Mahomedans against the Khojas.

Mr. Desai then submitted that this was an important point of his case, and he must be permitted to put such questions to the witnesses as he thought would help him to prove his case.

His Lordship remarked that he had only to ascertain whether the Khojas were Imami Ismailis.

Mr. Desai then said that if his Lordship would over-rule him and give a ruling on the point, he would not press the question.

The Judge said he considered Sir Joseph Arnold's Judgement as the history of the Khojas.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mahomedans by such questions would understand that Khojas do not believe in the Koran, and a bitter feeling would thereby be created.

Mr. Desai said that there was no such feeling and as everybody knew the religion of the Khojas there was no reason for any excitement. However, as long as the Court did not give the ruling, he was instructed to put such questions to the witnesses.

Mr. Inverarity then submitted that all questions connected with religious beliefs should be held as irrelevant and the other side was not entitled to enter into the details of the religious faith.

The question was then disallowed by the Court. To the further questions put by Mr. Desai, witness said that before the world began, Ali was in the Star known as Kutab. Ali had no separate existence He is the incarnation of God.

Did Hassan Ali ever teach you to follow the Koran? We were taught to follow the gnans of Pir Sudurudin.

Did he forbid you from following the Koran? No.

Continuing, witness said that the same answer would apply to Ali Shah and the present Aga Khan. To the question whether he would prefer gnans to the Koran witness said he would prefer what had been taught to him. Pir Sudurudin was an incarnation of Mahomed. The gnans were uttered by Imam and they were explained and taught by the Pir. The Imam referred to was Islam Shah. He was with Pir Sudurudin when he preached. He was somewhere in Mooltan. Ismaili religion existed prior to Pir Shams. Witness said he believed the last chapter of "Dasantar" but not the others. The whole of that book was written by Pir Sudurudin.

The Judge: Do you think you have anything to do with the former incarnations? I have nothing to do with them.

Continuing, witness said that Pir Sudurudin taught that God was incarnated nine times before the present Avatar. Questioned as to whether there was any mention of any Imam other than Hussain in the Kissa, witness said there was no mention of any other Imam. During the ten days of the Mohurrum, the members of the family attended the Jamatkhana, but witness said that Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah used to come there with a chit from Hassan Ali for the purpose of receiving some money. He used to attend Jamatkhana regularly. During the time of Ali Shah, members of the family did not attend Jamatkhana; neither Akbar Shah nor Jangi Shah attended it. Witness said he was present at the mehmani given to Hassan Ali Shah. It was given at the place of Sheriff Ganji, Ismail Kiraj and others. No member of the family was present on the occasion except the Pir and Aga Khan. Witness said their business was to invite the present Imam and the Pir, and that in saltish ground grain would not grow. Questioned as to Nimaz, witness said that it was recited only twice a year, on the occasion of Ramzan and Bakr-Id, when the Hajar Imam was present. No member of the family said Nimaz in the absence of the Aga Khan. No one except the Pir lead the Nimaz. The present Imam, said the witness, was the holder of the mantle of Imam and Pir. There may be some religious objection for a member of the family to lead Nimaz, but witness said that so far as he knew there was no religious objection. He did not attend the Rosakhani at Hassanbad. Aga Khan was not present there. Hassan Ali Shah used to be present at the Jamatkhani Rosakhani. Witness was present there and his duty was to receive guests. Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah also used to receive guests on those occasions. Rosakhani was never performed at the houses of the followers of Aga Khan. As regards "Kaber-i-Doowa" witness said it was formulated by Hassan Ali. He came to know of it when it was publishad. Witness did not know if Khojas go on a pilgrimage. He said that the last chapter of the Dasantar was generally esteemed by the Khojas. Questioned as to whether he would agree to Hassan Ali's statement in the matter, witness said he could not say anything. The third day ceremony after death was called "Myat-ni-Jareth."

Mr. Inverarity then re-examined the witness.

Who was the Pir in Ali Shah's time? Shabuddin Shah was the Pir.

Continuing, witness said that it was the practice of the Jamat when a follower made any payment, to mention his name in the Jamat books. All such payments are entered in the books of the Jamatkhana. Here the witness was shown the entries. Witness said that two years ago he sold his Printing Press.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Mr. Shamsuddin. He said he was the fifth defendant, son of Jangi Shah and brother of the plaintiff. He was 21 years old when his father died. His father lived in house No. 15 marked on the plan when he was murdered. He lived with his father in the same house. There is another house on the same site. It was in very bad repair. It was rebuilt by Aga Khan. When it was being rebuilt, he went and lived in house No. 17 on the plan from where the family of Zenalabuddin was ordered to make room for him. All this was done under the orders of His Highness the present Aga Khan. His mother also lived with him. When his father died he had the two properties at Mount Road, one a big house, and another three small houses in the same compound, the property at Jail Road, the property known as the Hamum Khana. The Jail Road property was the same as Piroo lane property. The two properties at Mount Road, the Piroo lane and Hamum Khana property belonged to Hassan Ali Shah. After his death his father appropriated them to himself.

Do you know, from what you heard from your father, what Akbar Shah did with the property after Hassan Ali's death?

This question was objected to by Mr. Desai. Mr. Inverarity contended that the question was relevant and should be admitted under Section 18 of the Indian Evidence Act. His Lordship over-ruled the objection.

Further hearing was then adjourned

LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

Extension of the Chemical Laboratory.

ON the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard a reference, in the matter of Government and Esufali Salebhai. The reference was made by the Collector of Bombay in regard to the amount of compensation for land, with buildings standing thereon, the acquisition of which for the retension of the Chemical Laboratory, etc., in the vicinity of the Jamsetji Hospital, was ordered by Government in a Notification dated the 5th November, 1902. The land in question, with the buildings standing thereon, is situated at Parel Road; and is registered in the Collector's books in the name of Hyderali Cassumji, and measures 13,141 square yards. Government and Esufali Salebhai, the sole surviving administrator of Salebhai Heptoola, were interested in the property. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Jardine, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the claimants; and Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

The Collector, in his reference, stated that no amount was allowed or required to be tendered under Sections 5 and 17, or either of them. The amount of compensation awarded under Section 11 was Rs. 2,41,276-6-3. It was apportioned as under:—Esufali Salebhai, for buildings Rs. 41,693-2-2; to Government for land, Rs. 2,00,183-4-1. There was no dispute as to the area of land which was admitted to be 13,141 square yards. The claimant had consented to accept the Collector's award under protest, and received payment of the amount of compensation on the 25th March, 1905, and had requested the Collector to refer the matter to the High Court as regards the insufficiency of the amount awarded by the Collector and the apportionment thereof. The land in question originally belonged to one Haider Ali Kasamali's son, Heptoola, who left three sons at his death, amongst whom and certain grandsons the estate was partitioned. The land in question fell to the share of Salebhai, one of Heptoola's sons. The partition was effected under a Court's decree, dated 22 July, 1890. Salebhai died on the 25th June, 1898, and administration was granted to his widow Fatubai and the claimant. Patubai died subsequently. As regarded compensation, the amount claimed was Rs. 3,58,214-7-0.

The hearing was proceeded with.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charge of importing and transporting 126 ozs. of contraband cocaine, worth Rs. 2,500, on 20th May from Goa to Bombay in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Fairie Queene, preferred by the Excise Department against Baba Gopal, a khalasi of the steamer, and the charge of aiding and abetting in the offence made against Abdul Rehman Ahmed, the Captain. Mr. Basil N. Lang, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Company; and also with Mr. Surabshah B. Kapadia and Mr. Frank Oliveira, Pleaders, he appeared for the defence of the two accused. The story for the prosecution was that the cocaine was concealed in a bag belonging to the Captain, and the khalasi attempted to pass the bag out of the Dock-gate, by representing that it contained the Captain's things. He was not allowed to pass the gate; and when search was taken, a large amount of contraband cocaine was discovered. The Captain tried to hush up the matter by offering a five-rupee note; but he and the khalasi were arrested and discharged.

The defence was that the goods belonged to a passenger, who had left them with the accused to convey to a victoria, to engage which the passenger went away first. When the khalasi was detained at the gate he explained how matters stood; but some time was allowed to elapse before he was permitted to go and find out the passenger in question. He went, and came back without finding him. It was ridiculous to suppose that the Captain, who had been in the service for 17 or 18 years would continue to flaunt a five-rupee note in face of the men of the Department for two minutes together, in a public place from which at least sixty persons must have passed in that time, in order that the matter might be hushed up. There were glaring and material discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution; the witnesses had contradicted one another. The first accused, being only a temporary conveyor of another man's goods, could not be held liable, according to certain Criminal Rulings and decisions cited in that behalf. The prosecution found that it would be a "no go" business to charge a man like him, earning only Rs. 18 per month, with possession of goods valued at Rs. 2,500; so they dragged in the Captain as an accomplice, with the cock-and-bull story about the five-rupee note.

The hearing was adjourned.

A LAW-TOUT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplande Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the notice-matter issued at the instance of Mr. Havaliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, against Sanker Anandrao Kothare, a Hindu, to show cause why he should not be declared a tout. Mr. L. DeSouza, pleader, appeared to support the notice. Mr. F. B. P. Talyarkhan Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.

The Magistrate declared the accused a law-tout.

UNDER the title of "The Cult of the Monster Warship" Sir William H. White contributes an article to the "Nineteenth Century." He points out that the increase in the size and cost of recent warships is due to two causes: First, the necessity for securing increased speed for strategical and tactical reason—the proportion between increased speed and increased cost is illustrated by the analogy of Transatlantic passenger steamers—and second, the adoption of the "single-calibre big-gun principle," according to which each ship carries eight to twelve heavy guns, adequately protected, above water, in association with a light armament for protection against torpedo attacks. In discussing the size of ship necessary Sir William says: "Battleships for the service of the British Navy must always possess ample sea-keeping qualities and large fuel endurance. They should be of dimensions and types that would secure for them the capability of maintaining speed in a seaway and of fighting their guns in heavy weather from steady gun-platforms. They ought to compare favourably in defensive powers—including protection to buoyancy and stability as well as to armament—with foreign battleships of the same date of design. In offensive powers, unless a very high price has to be paid, the individual ship should not be inferior to the contemporaneous individual foreign ship; but a limit of cost per ship may be reached, when other risks than those incidental to gun-fire have to be considered. Numbers of ships as well as individual power must be taken into account when the constitution of the fleet is being decided. Homogeneity and practical identity in manœuvring power are qualities of the highest importance in units making up a squadron of battleships. The effective speed of a fleet is that of its slowest ships; a moderate difference between the effective speeds of two rival fleets does not greatly affect their relative fighting powers. Differences in type, dispositions of armament, and manœuvring power between the ships of a squadron very seriously reduce its capability as an instrument of war. Draught of water is a most important feature in the design of warships, and relatively moderate draught is a distinct advantage in naval operations and in harbour or dock accommodation."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India," July 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Edward Norman Baker, K.C.S.I., has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 5th July.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir Edward Norman Baker, K.C.S.I., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot. Mr. James Scorgie Meston, C.S.I., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Sir Edward Norman Baker, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is granted furlough for four months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 5th July.

The services of Captain R T Wells, M B. I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for employment on special duty at the Central Research Institute under the orders of the Director.

The services of Captain H F M Browne, 21st Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Reverend Herbert Martin has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of the Reverend R G Jamieson, junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 28th May.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G D Martin, M R C V S, Officiating second Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, is granted, privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days combined with furlough on medical certificate for three months and eight days, with effect from the 24th May.

Mr E S Carr, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, on return from leave, was appointed to the charge of the Southern Circle, Burma, with effect from the 19th January 1908, the date on which he relieved Mr H Carter, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade.

From the same date the following reversions took place. Mr J Copeland, Conservator, 2nd (Officiating 1st) grade, Burma, reverted to his substantive appointment in the former grade Mr H Jackson, Conservator, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) grade, United Provinces, reverted to his substantive appointment in the class of Deputy Conservators.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr M R Ingram, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, medical certificate for six months in extension

The services of Mr. J. Moran, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company, with effect from the 19th March

Mr W E Curry, officiated as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, in addition to his own duties as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, from 12th March to 25th March both days inclusive.

Mr C S S Sinclair, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th March.

Mr L J D Gibson, temporary Engineer, under covenant, State Railways, is transferred in the same capacity to Bombay, Public Works Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

On return from leave, the services of Major T C Browning, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Brigadier-General C H Powell, Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, Rawal Pindi Infantry Brigade Commander, vice Major-General R I Scallon, C B, C I E, D S O. Dated 20th June.

Colonel W E Peyton, D S O, British Service, Assistant Quarter Master General, Army Quarters, to be a Brigade Commander, in an existing vacancy, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed. Dated 3rd July.

Major A J Ralph, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted six months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, with effect from the 26th June.

Philip Walter Jupe, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

The following promotions are made, Indian Army, Captain to be Major, 9th July, Fleetwood George Campbell Ross, and King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). To be Major 21st June, Captain A Smith, F R C V S.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenant A. H. Hall, Royal Indian Marine, for six months (m c).

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr A T Anderson. Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

Mr M Y Grant, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 5th June, and until further orders.

Mr H L Battersby, Assistant Engineer, is on return from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

Lieutenant E P Anderson, R E, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Sind connection Railway Survey, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

Mr Arthur Vernon Hawkins is appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways in Class III, grade 2, with effect from the 16th June and posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr W A E Hanby, Executive Engineer, Gauhati Extension Railway, and Mr. F. W. Allum, Executive Engineer, Katihar-Godegari Railway, are appointed Superintendent of Works of their respective lines, under the administrative control of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. C. L Bicoe, Officiating Manager North Western Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, combined with furlough on medical certificate for four months and four days, with effect from the 17th July.

Mr A Watson, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted from Class II, grade 4, to Class II grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways. with effect from the 1st April.

Mr W P Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway in Class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 7th May and until further orders.

With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 294 dated the 9th July Mr J H D'Silva, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, until further orders.

Mr W E S McGregor, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on that Railway in Class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

Mr L F Jackson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade (old classification), with effect from the 2nd November 1907.

A MADRID paper states that the King and Queen of Spain will proceed to England in September, in order to spend a month with Princess Henry of Battenberg. The strictest *incognito* will be observed during the visit.

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1908.

MACEDONIAN AFFAIRS.

THERE are few parts of Europe that have been so wind-blown and storm-swept by the strife of different races as Macedonia. Each wave has washed across the country and left a sediment behind. Consequently there has scarcely been a time when it has been free from internecine quarrels and deadly feud. It is obvious that under such conditions administration, peace, and prosperity are practically impossible. Attempts have been made by the concert of Europe to do something for so ill-fated but beautiful a land. At one time the forces of diplomacy have been brought to bear upon Macedonian matters only to be resolved into nothing; at another, when the internal affairs of the country have appeared most scandalous, some demonstration of force, such as the combined fleets of the Mediterranean, has been made. But there is always in the background some silent force at work, which seems to checkmate the combined actions of the Powers, and their efforts have generally proved abortive. An agreement is never arrived at, and the pronouncements made by responsible Secretaries of State always display a hesitancy, which points to a general diplomatic *arriere pensee*. The reason is not far to seek. It is, that it is extremely difficult for the Powers to establish a sincere *entente* among themselves, and to eliminate personal interests for the good of Macedonia. Now it is Germany, now Russia, but always someone who at the last moment raises objections. And so, if we are in any way to solve Macedonian difficulties and really "to go over and help her," the first necessaries in the negotiations are more honesty and goodwill, and less state-craft and self-interest. So the first solution is a somewhat radical one. The Powers must sincerely agree among themselves, spread out the map of Macedonia on a table, and with a modest dose of the above-mentioned attributes trace a few zones. The western slopes of Mount Rhodope are Bulgarian in language, religion, and race, and the region extends from Kiostndil to Cavalla and from Philippopolis to Serres, and includes the valley of the Koumanobo. Servia would then be enlarged to Uskub, and Greece would extend from Platamona to Caraferia, with Mount Olympus in the south-east and Janina on the west. The River Vardar separates naturally the zones of influence and it must be added that the last-named territories are Greek by tradition, idiom, and belief. Albania would be made an autonomous principality with Monastir, and not Scutari, as the centre of Government. In this way each race would receive its due. Salonica would become a neutral commercial port, guaranteed by the Powers like the old Hanseatic towns.

This seems to be the plan most likely to make for the improvement of Macedonia, but it has never yet been able to be put into working as it is distasteful to Austria, Germany, and of course to Turkey. And this brings us to the only permanent solution of all these questions which deal with the ills and troubles of Eastern Europe and the Near East generally. The whole Turkish Empire requires reformation, as much for the good of Mussulmans as for Christians. Of course, this would be a terribly dangerous task—perhaps an impossible one. It seems to be more diplomatic to let the old tree die of its own rot, and see that no acorns fall to perpetuate the species. Reformation of the Ottoman Empire would introduce the bitterest antagonisms among the Powers, and probably end in a European conflagration. To reform Abdul Hamid's rule would mean to disperse his Camarilla and select his Ministers for him, or submit them to election by a National Assembly. But here again there is the silent protest of Russia, and the screams of threatened Pashas and the frowns of the Sultan. Moreover, some statesman whispers a reminder to the effect that the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire has been that adopted in relation to Turkey. This may be the professed policy of Europe, but nevertheless Europe has continuously and consistently intervened in Turkish affairs during the last fifty years. In fact, the chief aim of the Sultan has been to prevent a conjunction in the intervention of the Powers, and by allowing the interests of one to clash with another, to make combination practically impossible. At present the responsibility of the Macedonian imbroglio rests with Germany firstly and with Russia secondly, inasmuch as they have never sincerely endeavoured to bring the Sultan to reason, but have always upset the efforts of England and Italy

COSSACK BRIGADE AT TEHERAN.

A RUSSIAN officer of great experience of Persia and the Persians, quoted by Lord Curzon in his standard book on that country, once said, "Persia can be conquered with a single company without firing a shot." Though there is evident exaggeration in this assertion, yet it is expressive of the great truth that well disciplined troops, however few, can work wonders in that country. The recent revolution in the Shah's favour has been wrought by means which go near to verifying the Russian officer's shrewd remark. The Cossack Brigade, which has been prominent of late, hardly numbers 1,200 men; but they have, under their Colonel, re established the almost vanished authority of the Shah and made him master of the situation once more. The name of this brigade has given some rise to misapprehension. The soldiers are not Cossacks at all as their name would have us believe. Though their commander, Colonel Liakhoff, the hero of the moment in Persia, is a Russian officer, the troops under his command are not Russian at all. They are Persians of the tribes of Muhajer and Bumi; but they differ from the other soldiers of the Persian army in this, that they are trained by Russian officers and entirely commanded by them. And hence their great efficiency. The Persians would form admirable soldiers if properly trained and led. Sir Henry Rawlinson, who had great practical experience of the people in nearly every capacity, was of opinion that "if the Persian material were placed at the disposal of a European power who would encourage and take care of the men and develop their military instincts, a fine working army very superior to anything that Turkey could produce might be obtained in a very short period of time."

The late Shah Naser-ed Din saw the great capability of the Persian soldier if properly officered, and determined to see what the Russians could do with his men. In the last part of his long reign, he engaged Colonel Dumantovitch, an officer who had served with distinction in early Turkoman campaigns of the Russians, with three commissioned and five non-commissioned officers, to organise a regiment on the Cossack model at Teheran. The Russians did their work very effectively indeed, even in the opinion of so unfriendly a critic of the Persian army as Lord Curzon, and it was decided to raise another regiment of Persian Cossacks among the Kurds and similar tribes of the north-eastern frontier. These Cossack regiments at Teheran are at present under the command of Colonel Liakhoff, the successor of Dumantovitch, and are the peculiar glory of the capital and the pride of the Shah. They are two in number, called, from the tribes from which the men come, Mujaher and Bumi. Lord Curzon when he was in Persia saw these men often upon parade and also in the streets. "They have a smart and workmanlike appearance, being dressed in a facsimile of the Russian Caucasian uniform, consisting of the shako and long brown pelisse, drawn in by a belt round the waist. Thanks to the unremitting exertions of their Russian instructors, they are probably the best stuff in the Persian army, though the detachment that was sent against the Yomut Turkomans, near Astrabad in 1889, is said to have borne its due share in the general ignominy." They are the best paid troops in the whole army, though the private of the senior or Muhjer regiment gets no more than about £19 annually by way of pay and rations, and moreover has to find his own horses. But this little pay these troops get regularly and also get the whole of it, which cannot be said of the other Persian troops.

One of the chief causes of the superior efficiency of these Cossacks, in the opinion of Lord Curzon who has written the latest and indeed the only available account of the whole Persian army, is that they are paid from the Persian treasury, it is true, but through the hands of their Russian officers, who do not tolerate any of the usual deductions levied by these treasury underlings everywhere. The annual cost of keeping up this Cossack Brigade at Teheran is £30,000, which, spread over 1,200 men, its usual strength, gives £25 for each Cossack—a by no means heavy charge, especially looking to the value of the soldier. In the present crisis the Teheran Cossack has proved valuable indeed, and the Shah may well congratulate himself on the result of the money that his father and grandfather have spent upon him. Russia had counted on an increase of its influence in Persia, when the late Czar Alexander III helped with alacrity Shah Naser-ed Din in the formation of these Cossack regiments, to which he presented a thousand Berdan rifles and some steel cannon besides sending his tried officers to train them. At the present moment the foreign ambitions of Russia in Persia, as elsewhere, are sadly crippled; but still she can claim some credit for Colonel Liakhoff's Persian Cossacks and their triumphs over the popular and disloyal party. But they would do well not to proceed too far.

A STRANGE RELIGIOUS SECT.

MR. ROLAND MICHELL, one of the British Commissioners in Cyprus, brings to light in the "Nineteenth Century" a very curious sect existing in that island which will supply material for consideration to the student of comparative religion. Where two religions meet in a country there is naturally a certain amount of intermixture of their respective doctrines, just as there is intermingling of races when different races meet in a country. But this strange sect existing in Cyprus is not noted for its belief in doctrines gathered from various religions. If it were so the sect would not be peculiar at all, for there exist many sects whose doctrines are a mixture of different religions. The peculiarity of this Cyprist sect is that its members profess two religions at the same time—Islam and Christianity. They go to mosques like Mahomedans, and also go to church like Christians. This religon is not a mixture of the two, but they keep both religions separately and profess to believe in both. Abul Fazl, the enlightened prime minister of Akbar, wrote in philosophic spirit "Sometimes I frequent the Christian cloister, and sometimes the mosque"; but these sectaries are by no means philosophers, though outwardly they would have delighted Abul Fazl and his great master Akbar, who aimed at universal tolerance in his policy. The name by which these sectaries are called is significant. They are somewhat aptly called "Linovambakor," which in modern Greek means linen-cotton. They are linen as well as cotton—that is, they are Muslims as well as Christians. Their origin explains their strange religious conduct. Before the Turkish conquest of Cyprus in 1570 they were Christians; but on the advent of persecuting Islam with the Turks into the island, some of the Christian inhabitants outwardly professed the religion of the conquerors to evade persecution while they inwardly held to Christianity.

In the course of generations many of these succumbed to their outward surroundings and it may be said of them that at first going to mosque to scoff they at last remained there to pray and became good Mahomedans. But a certain residuum withstood, and they still practice what must be called spiritual and religious double-dealing. This is all the more remarkable now, as the necessity which in a sense justified them in the past exists no longer. Since the British occupation of Cyprus in 1878 there is no reason why the "linen-cottons" should not be either entire "linens" or entire "cottons." The British Government is perfectly indifferent, and, like Gallio of old, cares for no such thing. But they still continue in their former frame of mind and are "linen-cottons" through the sheer force of habit, the effects on human nature of three centuries of tyranny and dissimulation being of course not thrown away in a single generation. But it is gratifying to learn that their number has much decreased during the last thirty years, and if all goes well with them and if the British occupation of Cyprus is to continue in the future there will come a time in the near future when this curious sect will become totally extinct on the island. But till then the inquiring student has an opportunity of studying this strange people in the flesh on the island. Mr. Michell says that there is a lingering idea that Cyprus may after all be handed back one of these days to the Turks, and that this thought prevents the "linen-cottons" from declaring one way or the other and becoming either Muslims or Christians, because under the Turkish domination again they might find their present attitude of vital interest to them. Here in India where Hinduism and Islam have met face to face for so long, there are some Hindus who frequent the sacred places of Islam and profess to believe some of the tenets of Islam. But they are mostly confined to a belief in the virtues of shrines of Mahomedan saints. But in India, so far as can be ascertained, there are no "linen-cottons" who systematically believe in two religions and worship habitually in mosques as well as temples.

ORDERS for the return of the Robat garrison to India have now issued.

THE "Indian Daily News" understands that about thirty to thirty-five probationers are to be selected at Home for the Indian Police Service.

A MEETING of the members of the British Indian Association was held yesterday afternoon, at which the terms of the draft "Appeal" it is proposed to issue, on the present situation, was unanimously approved.

A POONA correspondent sends us a list of "things no fellow can understand." They are: "Why there should be any stone-wall bunkers on the Golf course? Why the caddies are allowed to behave like a bobbery pack, on the arrival of players at the Golf Club, and so start one with a golf temper before play begins? Why some ladies go out riding and hunting without straps to their habits or pins to the ends of their riding ties, or enough hair-pins; perhaps the lack may be accounted for as they have an extra call on their pin-money of Rs. 5 for Race tickets this season? Why, should this call be inflicted, the T. C. is said to have lakhs in hand; therefore why again should we be mulcted, both men and women, for the good of our successors?" One more query: "Are the authorities waiting for a real bad accident before putting a stone built parapet to Holkar's bridge?"

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HALSWELL'S NEW RECORD.

Home Racing.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, June 26.

ATHLETIC MATTERS.

THE result of last Saturday's athletic meetings has improved the prospects of the Empire's representatives getting the better of Uncle Sam's cracks in the Olympic track and field athletic events. That the greatest number of Olympic events will be won by representatives of the Empire is a foregone conclusion, but the United States athletes are very keen on beating us in the purely athletic events at the Stadium. It will be a near thing, and in the writer's opinion it is about an even money chance. The performances of J. W. Morton and T. H. Just last Saturday naturally make one more hopeful. The former's 10 1-5secs. on grass at Crewe makes it look as though he may win his fifth consecutive 100 yards championship on July 4th and possibly show "evens" for the distance. The victory of J. P. George in the scratch 220 yards is also another matter for satisfaction. He broke down at the Olympic Trials, but now that he appears to be all right again, we may look to him to do something smart by the Olympic Games.

VOIGHT'S SPLENDID WIN.

Perhaps the finest of the many good performances at the Crewe meeting was E. R. Voight's success in the three miles level race. He came out with a splendid burst of speed near the end, and to leave A. Duncan 12 yards, and A. J. Robertson 17 yards, in the last furlong, means fast finishing, while the watch only recorded 14mins. 39 2-5 secs. C Heffron of Bloemfontein ran well in this and, in finishing fifth, just got inside 15mins, which beats anything he has previously accomplished. Heffron has now gone to Newbury (his native place) where he will train specially for the Marathon Race and he promises to be a worthy representative of the British Empire, and South Africa in particular. The field included Svanborg and Petterson of Sweden, but neither had a chance against the others named, though Svanborg beat Duncan several times in Sweden last year.

JUST'S DOUBLE.

The outstanding feature of the Civil Service Sports at Stamford Bridge was the performance of T. H. Just. The Cantab ran the first half mile of a relay race in 1 min. 58 3-5 secs., and less than an hour later won the level half mile in 1 min. 59 secs. He is not yet properly fit, so that two such performances on the loose Stamford Bridge track and with a strong wind blowing shows that we may expect something very good from him at the Olympic Games.

SOUTH AFRICAN WINNERS.

South African athletes continue to show up well and they are going to be well to the fore at the Olympiad. To that dapper little rider F. Shore fell the honour of winning the first scratch race in England, the Transvaal man taking the two laps scratch race, F. D. Ventner finishing fourth. Still another South African in P. J. Frylinck qualified for second prize in the half mile handicap and these men, with the sprinters, are likely to show up best for South Africa at the Olympiad.

It was also a case of "advance South Africa" in the hurdle race at the Civil Service Sports, V. Duncker (owes 17 yards) and D. A. Stupart (owes 18 yards) having a great race home, the former winning by 6 inches in 18 3-5 secs. or about equal to 16 4-5 secs. for the regulation 120 yards. Groenings (owes 20) the English champion qualified for the final, but lost ground on the visitors, who, however, will find Powell of Cambridge a much harder man to beat. E. J. Duffy, the Johannesburg sprinter and captain of the South African team is putting in some varied work. He had the satisfaction of beating J. W. Morton in a heat of the scratch "300" at Crewe and with the outside station was a good third in the final. He tried another distance (600 yards) at the Private Banks Sports on Wednesday and helped the Standard Bank of South Africa team to gain third honours in the relay race. Duffy is slow to find his pace, but he has shown enough to prove he will do well at the "quarter."

CANADIANS ALL WELL.

It is fairly assured that the representatives of Canada will make a good showing at the Olympic Games. The writer has had a chat with W. J. Sterring (winner of the last Marathon Race), the coach of the team, and he is confident that his charges will do well. The most satisfactory feature about the combination is that they strengthen the Empire's forces where they are most weak. This is at pole-vaulting discuss-throwing and hammer-throwing, while the assistance of the sprinters, jumpers and hop, step and jumpers will be most valuable. The Canadians are located at West Kensington and quite handy to the Stadium, with which they were much impressed. It is the intention of the visitors to take part in all the important games, including the championship meeting between now and the Olympiad, so that, as Sterring remarked, everyone will know the form of the men as well as he does. Sterring, by the way, is considerably astonished to learn that the home athletes are not being trained as a team by expert advisers, and individual athletes being left to do the best they can for themselves. Several of the Canadians will be competing at the London A. C. meeting and this will enable one to judge of their capabilities. Perhaps Kerr will be watched with most interest, as he is said to be much improved since he almost beat Morton when the latter visited Canada.

HALSWELL'S NEW RECORD.

The doings of runners occupy much space this week, yet a few words must be said annent Lieut. Wyndham Halswell's new 300 yards record. At Glasgow, on Saturday, he reduced the figures to 31 1-5, which is one-fifth of a second better than A. R. Donner's best, which lived fourteen years. Compared to Harry Hutching's professional record of 30 secs, and B. J. Wefer's world's amateur best of 30 3-5 secs, Halswell's figures are not great. As, however, Halswell's forte is quarter mile running, his latest record is very satisfactory, as showing that he is running faster than ever before, so that a great quarter miler should be seen before long.

BRITISH AND UNITED STATES ATHLETES.

Undoubtedly the chief feature of the Olympic Games will be the struggle between the United States athletes and those representing the British Empire. We have heard a lot about the decay of the British athlete, but the Olympiad will show that he still leads the world at Sports and Pastimes. Whether British athletes will beat Uncle Sam's representatives in the track and field events is another matter, but the writer fancies the Empire's flag will go up more often than the Stars and Stripes.

LIKELY RESULTS.

Writing a month before the games makes it somewhat difficult to predict winners, but in the writer's opinion the track and field events will result something like the following :—

EVENT.	BRIT MEN.
100 metres (open)	Kerr (C), Morton (E), Rector (A), Phillips (S. A.).
200 metres (open)	Kerr (C), Cartmell + (A) George (E), Lukeman (C).
400 metres (open)	Halswell (E), Taylor (A), Paillot (F).
800 metres (open)	Just (E), Shepherd (A), Holding (E).
1,500 metres	(B E) Wilson (E), Butterfield (F), Drakin (E), Rankins (N E).
5 miles	(B E) Voight (E), Deakin (E), Duncan (E), Robertson (E).
3 miles team race	(B E) Deakin, (E), Voight, (E), Robertson (E).
3,500 metres steeplechase	(B E) Russel (E), English (E), de Fiemac (F).
3,500 metres walk	(B E) G A Larner (E), Webb (E), R E Larner (E).
10 miles walk	(B E) G A Larner (E), Webb (E), Palmer (E).
110 metres hurdles	(open) Smithson (A), Fewell (E), Howe (A)
400 metres hurdles	(U S A) Hillman (A), Baeve (A) Smetham (A).
Marathon Race(open)	Duncan (E), Lord (E), Thompson (E), Morrisey (A).
Standing Broad Jump	(U S A) Every
Standing High Jump	(U S A) Every
Running Broad Jump	(open) Kelly (A), Abearn (I) Broker (C), Cook (A).
Running High Jump	(U S A) Porter (A), Moffit (A), Leahy (I).
Hop, Step and Jump	(open) A. Hearn (I), O'Connell (A), McDonald (C).
Pole Vault (open)	Gilbert (A), Dray (A), Archibald (C).
Throwing Hammer	(U S A) Flannagan (A), Talbot (A), Walsh (C).
Putting the Weight	(U S A) Rose (A), Kirkwood (S), Coe (A).
Discus (Free Style)	(U S A) Dearborn (A), Sheridan (A), Jaervinen (F).
Discus (Greek Style)	(open) Sheridan (A), Dearborn (A), Jaervinen (F).
Javelin (Free Style)	(Swedes) Lemming (Sw.), Halse (N), Lindberg, (Sw).
Javelin (Greek Style)	(Swedes) Lemming (Sw.), Halse (N), Lindberg (Sw.).
Relay Race (open)	Best teams—British Isles and U S A.
Tug of War (U.S.A.)	Best teams—U. S. A., Germany, Sweden.

EXPLANATORY.—E represents England, A represents United States, S A South Africa, C Canada, I Ireland, S Scotland, F Finland, Sw Sweden, and N Norway.

It will be gathered from this that representatives of the British Empire may win 6 events and the United States 8, while 11 events look open, but in which the Empire's athletes appear to have capital prospects.

THE TURF.

Home sportsmen are watching the progress of events in the United States very closely just now, as the attempts to stop betting there will also effect the English Turf. One result of the anti-betting laws will be to induce American owners to send their horses to England, and James R. Keene has just sent a number of yearlings from New York with the idea of racing them here next season. Other owners will no doubt give up their support altogether and this will harm the thoroughbred industry all over the world. An example is quoted by "Vigilant" of the *Sportsman*, who points out that he was recently invited to select a number of high class English mares to mate with a famous American stallion, but the order has now been cancelled (at least pro tem.) owing to the anti-betting laws now being enforced across the Atlantic.

HOME RACING.

After Ascot, the regular follower of racing settled down to the ordinary sort of thing at Windsor, Newcastle, Gatwick and Newbury. The Royal June Handicap at Windsor proved good for Gem, the daughter of William The Third scoring after a great race with Kuroki. A feature of the Newcastle Meeting was the success of Maher, who rode three of Lord Durham's horses to victory, one of them being Bardolph in the North Derby of 1,500 sovs. Singularly enough, F. Woolton also accomplished a treble the next day, one of his wins being on Mr. Spencer Golan's colt by Collar-Freda in the Perkins Memorial Plate, so that it was quite a Colonial victory. Eaton Lad's victory in the Home Bred Three Year Old Cup of 1,000 sovs. was the main feature of the Gatwick Meeting. Another 1,000 sovs. race was the Berkshire Foal Stakes at Newbury, which proved good for Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Garrogie. The Empire Stakes was also a popular event on the Newbury card and this went to Chandon by Pietermaritzburg, Higgs riding Mr. A. Simon's colt.

CRICKET.

That the proposed triangular tournament scheme may yet come to pass was illustrated by a cable despatched to Australia a few days since and which read "That a visit from the Australian eleven in 1909 should not be refused because they have declined to take part in a triangular contest; but the M. C. C. would prefer to see the proposed triangular contest carried out.—Lacey." This is hopeful and may possibly induce the Australian Board of Control to think more favourably of the idea. In the meantime it is almost certain that an Australian team will be here in 1909, while this year the visiting team will be from Philadelphia.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The defeats of Middlesex and Sussex caused these counties to slip well down the table, and at the moment Surrey appears to offer the greatest obstacle to Yorkshire, as will be gathered from the positions of the leaders appended :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Yorkshire...	12	9	0	3	9	100·00
Surrey	14	9	1	4	9	80·00
Kent	8	6	1	1	5	71·42
Middlesex...	6	3	1	2	2	50·00
Sussex.....	9	3	1	5	2	36·00
Notts.....	7	3	2	2	1	26·00

FEATURES.

The most noteworthy happening in recent cricket was the batting of K.L. Hutching and Woolley in the Kent and Northants match at Gravesend. They became associated at the fall of the third wicket, when the score stood at 151, and the partnership produced 296. Hutching had not scored when Woolley came in and both were out to successive balls. The amateur hit twenty-one 4's in his innings of 132, while Woolley's 153 included twenty-four boundaries. It is a new experience to see Hutching outpaced, and matters were very lively as may be judged by 296 runs being scored in 2 hours and 40 minutes. What is more, the first "100" was scored in 45 minutes and the second "100" in 50 minutes. In addition to this, Blythe took 13 wickets for 111 runs and Woolley 5 for 40, so that Kent was anyhow.

Tarrant's innings of 103, his 4 wickets for 49 runs, with Mignon's 10 wickets for 127 were mainly responsible for the victory of Middlesex over Notts. More remarkable bowling was seen in the Surrey and Worcestershire match at the Oval, E. C. Kirk taking 6 for 41 in the first innings of the visitors. Hayward (91 and 69) batted well for Surrey and helped materially towards the win.

Another easy triumph was that of Essex over Lancashire, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham's score of 103 and the bowling of Douglas (6 for 63) and McGahey (3 for 29) having most to do with the result. The reappearence of C. B. Fry was the chief incident in connection with the Sussex and Cambridge University match. He scored 67 and 1, but was very slow about the business. In the second innings of the Cantabs Relf and Vine bowled in wonderful fashion and took 3 wickets for 26 and 4 for 25, respectively.

IN GENERAL.

Gauntlett and Kitson of South Africa showed bits of dash in the first round of the Lawn Tennis Championship, but were no match for Ritchie and Wilding—perhaps the best doubles pair now playing.

The final of the Olympic Polo Competition ended in Roehampton beating Ireland.

Bill Squires will be a fellow passenger with Tommy Burns to Australia and after he has met the Canadian for the third time, he may return to England, if Gunner Moir will meet him.

J. H. Taylor did a round of the new Harwood Downs Golf course in 74 this week and Harry Varden totalled 73 the same day, but the former had the best of the match (36 holes) winning by 4 and 3.

The Royal Ulster Y. C. Regatta gave Shamrock IV a chance of showing what she could do in a real breeze, and though Sir Thomas Lipton's flier won the 50 miles race the advantage over White Heather was only 1 min. 47 secs.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

QUESTION OF GERMAN SUPERIORITY.

Possible Position Four Years Hence.

AN UNCALLED FOR EXPLANATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

Replying to Mr. Lees, in the House of Commons, criticising the naval building programme and pointing out that in 1912 Germany would have a superiority in Dreadnoughts and Invincibles, Mr. McKenna said that in 1911 we still would have a superiority of three vessels and a great superiority in the older types. The position in 1912 was, he said, at present irrelevant, but would be considered when framing next year's programme, which would take into account all foreign increases and provide whatever is necessary to give security till 1912.

With reference to the reported differences in the Navy, he believed they had already given place to a more satisfactory condition of things.

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the Naval debate in the House of Commons, last night, Mr. McKenna, alluding to the frequent references to Germany, wished to say that such comparisons were not made with any idea of hostility to Germany or any anticipation of hostilities occurring during this and future programmes. We only took the German programme as a standard of comparison of progress of shipbuilding.

OPENING OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Review by the King.

PROCESSION OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

His Majesty the King to-day opened the Olympic games in the Stadium of the Franco-British Exhibition in the presence of 25,000 people.

His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Victoria, the Crown Prince and Crown Princesses of Sweden and Greece, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll.

The proceedings opened with a procession of 2,500 of the World's Champions under their national banners, representing twenty-one countries, which were dipped when passing His Majesty, the Stadium resounding with great cheers.

The preliminary heats followed, the King remaining throughout.

THE PORTUGUESE CIVIL LIST.

Paltry Allowance for the Heir Presumptive.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Lisbon Chamber of Deputies has voted the King's Civil List at £220 sterling per day, and that of the heir presumptive, the Infante Alfonso, at £3,550 per year.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Startling Message from Fez.

...ULAI HAFID GAINS IN POWER.

LONDON, JULY 14.

... to the "Morning Post," from Fez ...tart of Abdul Aziz at the head of ...as caused consternation and is ...reach of the French declara-

...ving shortly, it is believed, for ...te his recognition by the

...ble to put 50,000 men in the

...g Post" correspondent is the first ...reach Fez for a year.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT MALMOE.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A Socialist has been arrested at Malmoe in connection with the bomb outrage there.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The death is announced of Mr. Colin A. Browning.

[Mr. Colin A. Browning, C.I.E., has live d for nearly twenty years to enjoy his well-earned rest from his Indian labours. Born in 1833 he graduated as a Wrangler before he joined the Indian Service. His work here was devoted to education in the Central Provinces, and was a fellow of both Bombay and Calcutta Universities time he ...ies of Director-General of Education and other ...us positions he found time to write on his re... and his two most useful books were "Maho... ducation in Oudh." and "A List of Sanskrit ... Existing in Oudh." Also he was joint ... first edition of the Central Provinces ...Gazetteer" besides writing some more ...and text books. He retired in 1889.

LONDON, JULY 14.

... is announced at Ouchy of ...the Persian Minister at Rome.

... ommissioner, Central Provinces, ...ed to the retention of the services ... Robertson in the appointment of ...y to the Government of India, Commerce ...dustry Department, in which he has for ...he time officiated.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Notes by Great Britain and Russia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 14.

Great Britain and Russia have agreed to divide their Macedonian proposals.

Great Britain has presented to the Powers a note urging explicitly the creation of a mobile force under Turkish officers to suppress bands in Macedonia.

Russia will shortly present a note embodying financial and judicial reforms.

THE TRIANGULAR CRICKET DISPUTE.

The Recent Resolution.

IMITATION IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The resolution recently passed by the Advisory County Committee not to invite any Colonial cricket team to England in 1909 except for a triangular contest, has caused considerable irritation in Australia. Its curtness is also criticised by some English cricketers.

THE NAVAL SCANDALS.

Sir Percy Scott's Transfer.

TO COMMAND THE EAST INDIES STATION.

LONDON, JULY 14.

It is stated at Plymouth that Sir Percy Scott has been mentioned for the command of the East Indies Station, which will become vacant in March next.

CANADA'S OPIUM BILL.

Its Passage through the Commons.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of opium has passed the House of Commons.

THE DISTURBANCES AT TABRIZ.

Anti-Russian Demonstration.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The "Novoe Vremya," in a despatch from Tabriz, states that the reformers have placarded the town and the doors of the Russian Consulate with a proclamation denouncing the conduct of the Russian Consul for his intervention in Persian affairs and threatening violence.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Details of Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 14.

The following particulars are given out by the North-Western Railway Head-quarters regarding the breaches in Sind:—

The breaches extend, at intervals, from the Malir bridge to the Ongar Block hut, a distance of 78 miles, causing a total suspension of traffic for 2 or 3 days.

Most serious damage has occurred to Rhode bridge, at mile 81-5, from Karachi, and the bridge at mile 78-17, of which 4 spans and 3 spans of girders, respectively, have been washed away.

At Malir bridge, at mile 17 from Karachi, the high bank leading to the east has been breached for a length of 300 feet.

It will probably take about a fortnight, before through communication can be restored; meanwhile the delayed mails have been got through, and trolly and train service organized for the mails and a limited number of the upper class passengers.

Minor breaches have also been reported between Gopany and Petaro stations on the Kotri-Rohri loop, and at Khathar station, 8 miles distant from Hyderabad, on the Hyderabad-Badin line.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The following is the main portion of the famine telegram sent yesterday by H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

Good rain has fallen over the greater part of the country, but more rain is wanted in several districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of Bihar, where the total rainfall up to date is much below normal. The number on relief works continues to fall, but there has been a further increase in the number on gratuitous relief, of 56,000, mainly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; where it is partly due to Government taking over relief operations, in one large Estate, in which they have hitherto been carried out by the proprietor.

THE death has occurred at Filey, at the age of sixty, of William Jenkinson, more generally known as "Old Penny," a noted wild-fowler, who for many years has practically lived on Filey cliffs, winter and summer, on the look-out for rare birds. He was a deadly shot, and thousands of wild ducks have fallen to his gun. Jenkinson was well known to sportsmen throughout the country.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The Manicktola Case.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR KHUDIRAM BOSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

At the resumed trial at Alipore, yesterday, of the prisoners in the Manicktola bomb case, some important evidence was given by Soshee Bhusan Dey, an Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department. He deposed that, so far back as October last, he received information concerning the existence, in Calcutta, of a secret society, to which the accused belonged. Since then the prisoners have been shadowed by the police.

After an adjournment, Mr. Eardley Norton made an application to the Magistrate, under the Prisoners Act, with the object of having Khudiram Bose produced at the Alipore Police Court, as counsel stated that an application was to be made to Government for the postponement of the death penalty, in order to enable this request to be granted.

LATER.

At the resumption of the bomb outrage cases at Alipore to-day Mr. Norton said he had no intention of summoning Khudiram Bose as a prosecution witness.

SYED HAIDAR REZA LECTURES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A Delhi telegram to the "Bengalee" says that Syed Haidar Reza has been invited, by the Nagpur people to lecture there, on the 10th proximo. It is expected that he will visit other cities also in the Central Provinces and then go to Sind.

UNLICENSED POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Midnapur telegram, dated yesterday, to the "Patrika," states that judgment was delivered by Mr. Nelson, the Joint Magistrate, in the cases under the Arms Act, against Jagjiban Ghose and Sarat Chandra De, convicting both and sentencing them to a month's rigorous imprisonment each. The charge against them was for possessing arms without a license.

PROCESSION PROHIBITED AT DINAJPUR

Mr. Strong, District Magistrate, Dinajpur, has issued a notice, prohibiting a procession of the boys of the National School and the National Volunteers, to escort the released prisoner in the Lazarus assault case on his arrival at Dinajpur.

Two letters, purporting to be from the Gordon Highlanders, one addressed to Mr. Norton and the other to Mr. Chatterjee, regarding the recent threats on Mr. Norton's life, were handed in. One to Mr. Norton is as follows:—

Fort William, Calcutta, July 13.

Dear Sir,—With reference to threats on your life and other Europeans by Bengali anarchists, kindly give them warning that if a hair of your head is harmed or that if another European is killed, we men of the Gordon Highlanders will have a massacre for 7 days and slaughter every Bengali we come across without discrimination whatsoever. If Bengalis want bloodshed, they will have it with a vengeance.—Yours, etc.,

MEN OF 2ND BATTALION, GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

The letter to Mr. Chatterjee is similarly worded.

The letters caused considerable amusement as they were read aloud and subsequently tossed across the table for eager inspection and to pleaders for the defence.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A Year's Good Record.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The meeting of the Governing Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association was held at Army Head-quarters to-day.

H. E. Lord Kitchener presided. There were present General C. B. Scott, Sir Beauchamp Duff, General Scallon, Adjutant-General in India, Colonel F. C. Bond, Archdeacon Gillmore and others.

The Rev. J. B. Bateson presented his report for the year which was considered to be most satisfactory.

The increase in membership is 2,360. It is considered to be in part due to the assistance the Association gives its members to find employment when they return to civil life to the class of young soldiers coming out to India and also to the spirit in which the organisation of the Association is carried out.

SUITS AGAINST HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

Action by the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 14.

The civil suits instituted in the District Court, Hyderabad (Sind), by the Secretary of State for India against some Hospital Assistants who, in contravention of the terms of agreement executed by them before entering service, had resigned their appointments have been decided against defendants, who have been decreed to pay Rs. 400 each, one of the batch being excepted.

CHOLERA AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 14.

Cholera is reported to have broken out in an epidemic form in Hyderabad (Sind). A number of cases are reported daily.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Yugantar" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

In the High Court, on the Criminal Bench, Justices Brett and Ryves refused the application, to-day, of Phanindra Nath Mitter, printer of the "Yugantar," to quash his commitment to the High Court Sessions on a charge of sedition.

THE MADRAS ORATOR.

REMARKABLE UTTERANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

Following is a sample of the seditious utterance for which Ethiraja Surendranath Ariya is now in custody. These words are alleged to have been spoken at a Swadeshi meeting held behind the Moore Market last month:—

ACTION, NOT WORDS.

There must be little talk and more action. Did not America, when it wanted independence, fight with the English and get it? Did not Russia haughtily insult Japan because Japan was a small kingdom and her people were small in stature? Was not Russia afterwards defeated by Japan in open battle? Did not Admiral Togo, who was of a short and puny figure, conquer General Kuropatkin, a gigantic, powerful man? Japan did not exhibit its prowess by the sword, but by their love for country, because the victory over Russia was due to the readiness of every Japanese offering the sacrifice of himself to conquer the enemy in the siege of Port Arthur. But look at the battle of Plassey.

INDIAN BRAVERY.

The victory of Clive was due to employment of unfair means. Even then who procured the victory? It is the Indian sepoy. But for help given by the Hindu Raj, Alexander the Great would not have conquered King Porus in battle. The valour of British soldiers and officers may be compared to figs, rotten inside but looking fair outside. They have only got long boots, fine dress, etc.; they can never equal in courage the Indian sepoy. The strength of the Indian army rests with the sepoy alone. At one time the sepoys wanted only "conjee water" to drink and were glad to part with other things to soldiers when the camp ran short of provisions. Do you not know how bravely the Rani of Jhansi fought on the battle-field? What is the use of our being like figs as said above? The fear of "rakhasha" prevents us from doing anything boldly. You must, therefore, tear it to pieces and drink its blood. The soul is immortal. Therefore, if we fight for our country's cause, the police and sepoys could not do anything, because you are

THE DESCENDANTS OF RAMA AND SIBI CHAKRAVARTTY.

You must show patriotism for your country. India is now sinking like a ship on the sea and we are simply looking at it without trying to uplift it. We belong to the race of Beema. We should, therefore, like Japan, come forward. The blood of Rama runs in our veins. We must work for Mother India.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

At Tinnevelly the trial of Loganatha Iyer, Gurunatha Iyer, Sankaranarayana Pillay, Kanagasabati Pillay and 28 other accused in the Tinnevelly riots case commenced before Mr. Spencer, Sessions Judge, to-day.

The court-house was densely packed and number of armed police were posted to preserve order.

Mr. Richmond, Public Prosecutor, had just closed the opening address when the Court rose for lunch.

ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER.

Magistrate's Scathing Remark.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Private Stewart of the Gordon Highlanders was sent to jail to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for three months for striking a native constable.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence, regretted to remark that offences of this character by soldiers of the Gordon Highlanders were becoming not uncommon. Such incidents, he said, were a disgrace to the British Army and lowered the British soldiers in the estimation of the Indian community, and he would deal more severely with any more cases of this character.

THE WYNBERG ORPHANAGE.

Appeal for Help.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 14.

The fund started to repair the Wynberg Orphanage, Mussoorie, damaged by the recent cyclone, now amounts to Rs. 576-8-0, including Rs. 300 from Mr. J. Perdriau and Rs. 50 from Lady Stanley. This amount is far short of what is required and an appeal is made for more.

DR. STEIN'S arrival at Khotan on his way home has been reported.

IN the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Tilak Trial was continued before Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury. The examination of Mr. Joshi, First Assistant to the Oriental Translator, as to the meanings of certain Marathi words and phrases, was concluded. The finding of a post-card in the drawer of the accused's desk during the search of his premises in Poona, regarding the manufacture of explosives, formed an important episode in the examination of Mr. Sullivan, Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department.

THE COUNTESS OF MINTO FUND.

Proceeds of Concerts.

HER EXCELLENCY'S APPRECIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The nett proceeds of the two concerts held at Viceregal Lodge amount to over Rs. 2,300, which sum will be credited to the Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association Fund.

Her Excellency wishes to take this opportunity of expressing her thanks to the various artistes who kindly lent their services and so materially contributed to the success of the concerts.

RAIN AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

Allahabad since Sunday morning has been treated to some fairly heavy showers of rain. During 48 hours ending at 8 a. m. on Tuesday over 1 1-4 inches were registered.

FLOODS AT KARACHI.

Collapse of a School House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 14.

Owing to heavy floods the school building at Manjhu Village in the Kotri Taluka collapsed, and all the furniture washed away. The building was only recently constructed.

THE PRINTERS STRIKE.

Men Resume Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The compositors of the Bengal Secretariat Press who struck work yesterday all returned to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to:—Captain G. D. Baillie-Hamilton, 2nd Royal Scots, from the 22nd July to the 19th September.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

121st Pioneers.—Captain R. E. E. Kreikenbeek, Double Company Officer, and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, 128th Pioneers, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain A. C. S. B. Ellis, seconded. Dated 30th June.

128th Pioneers.—Captain R. E. E. Kreikenbeek, Double Company Officer, and por tem. 4th Double Company Commander, 119th Infantry (the Mooltan Regiment), is transferred in the same capacity, vice Captain N. B. Dunscombe, appointed pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander. Dated 30th June.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain R. E. E. Kreikenbeek, Captain N. G. B. Goodfellow reverts to Double Company Officer, but will be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, while Captain R. E. E. Kreikenbeek is attached to the 121st Pioneers. Dated 30th June.

The undermentioned Officer is granted 36 days' privilege leave from the 29th June, or such dated as he may avail himself of it:—

Captain D. Faul, A.O.D., Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, Mobile Artillery, Southern Army.

BOMBAY: ARRIVALS.—JULY 14—Major Smith, 27th P., from Multan.
Major Davies, I. M. S., from England.
2nd Lieutenant Estrange, K. Sussex, from England.
2nd Lieutenant Winser, L. Regt., from Ranikhet.
Lieutenant Bott, I. M. S., from Peshawar.
Captain Currie, S. and T. C., from Lahore.
Lieutenant Smalls, R. A. M. C., from Poona.
Lieutenant Thomas, I. M. S., from Poona.
Major Campbell, Royal Fus., from Secunderabad.
Lieutenant Johnson 26th L. Cav., from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14—Captain Browne. Dogras, to England.
Lieutenant Winser, L. Regt., to England.
Major Smith, 27th P. Regt., to England.
Lieutenant Bott, I. M. S., to England.
2nd Lieutenant Sheepshaks, Rifle Brigade, to England.
Captain Currie, S. and T. C., to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Lieutenant Kirkland, 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to No. 30 Ammunition Column, at Bangalore.

Second-Lieutenant J. V. Drought, Unattached List, will be attached to the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, on arrival in India, to qualify for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain L. B. Montiesor, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 84th Battery Royal Artillery, at St. Thomas' Mount, on the conclusion of a Gunnery Staff course.

Major Harvey, Royal Irish Rifles, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division, from the 13th July.

Lieutenant P. B. Smith, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the 1st Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Services, and is posted to the Peshawar Division.

THE Chinese are stated to be increasing their garrisons in Tibet.

AN announcement may be expected shortly regarding Sir Harold Deane's successor at Peshawar, a post in which that distinguished officer, Colonel Roos Keppel, is now acting.

SIX cholera cases are reported in the 1st Mule Corps and three in the Police Lines at Peshawar.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

THE weather at the beginning of the week was what might be termed "real spring weather," light showers alternating with long intervals of bright sunshine, a state of affairs which did not satisfy the Deccan agriculturist, though it did very well for those who cultivate social amenities in Poona. On Monday afternoon Miss Clarke gave a purdah party at Ganeshkhind, which was largely attended by a number of Hindu, Mohamedan, Parsee and English ladies and, I hear, Miss Clarke gave great pleasure to her guests by singing several songs.

Wednesday was a great day at the Ladies' Club for it was the first anniversary of its opening and the members were "at home" to their friends in the afternoon. An excellent programme was provided and the two honorary secretaries, Mrs Ali Akbar and Mrs. Rowlandson were indefatigable in welcoming and entertaining the visitors who included Miss Clarke with a party from Government House, and General and Mrs. Alderson. Lady Aga Khan and the Begum of Cambay were amongst those who took advantage of the special arrangements for purdah ladies. The first part of the programme consisted of a violin solo by Miss Pudumjee, songs by Mr. Kabraji and Mrs. Gilbert-Cooper and a flute solo by Mr. Gilbert-Cooper and selections by the String Band of the Somerset Light Infantry. For the second part, the Shakespeare Society gave the scene from Julius Cæsar which includes Mark Antony's speech over Cæsar's dead body. Mr. Ghaswala as Mark Antony showed a real talent for acting and looked the part to perfection in a purple and gold fillet, while he gave a most spirited rendering of the "Friends, Romans, Countrymen" speech, always a difficult one for amateurs, associated as it is with the early sing-songy efforts of schoolboys and girls. The crowd, which was admirably drilled, sobbed and shouted in a most realistic manner; but surely the fashion of flowers over the ears, though most becoming, belongs more to modern Japan than to the Rome of B. C. 44? At the conclusion Mrs. Ali Akbar in a neatly turned speech wished the Club many happy returns of the day. It is a matter of great regret that this popular secretary who has worked so hard and successfully for the club, is obliged to resign her office as she is shortly going to England.

The opening meet of the hounds took place on Thursday and about eighty riders including sixteen ladies, some of whom, I am told, were debutantes in the hunting-field, gathered together at 7 o'clock at Yerrowda. Mr. Stewart opened proceedings in the the usual manner by taking a photograph of the hunt. The hounds quickly got on to the scent of a jackal which took them over some open country for about five miles before they finally lost it. It was an excellent bit of going, chiefly over ploughed land which was not so heavy as it usually is at this time of year, for the rain till then had only been sufficient to make it muddy on top. However, it was sticky enough to considerably hamper the hounds, who were also handicapped by the sun which was shining brilliantly most of the time they were out, and of 13½ couple which started only 5½ couple were up with the master when the scent was given up.

Thursday was the first day of the Kirkee summer meeting, which was not so well attended by the general public as it deserved to be considering the attractions offered. The officers of the Sappers and Miners provided tea and refreshments to all comers, while the band of the 121st Pioneers supplied excellent music. Two bookmakers were prepared to do business with the sporting contingent and there was some really good racing. Captain Meynell, who unfortunately came down at a slippery corner in the first race rode the winner in three out of the remaining five events, in one case on his own horse, Arabistan, who led easily from the start in a field of six.

At midday on Saturday came the deluge and rain continued with little intermission for the next twenty hours. The second day's racing at Kirkee was abandoned and, weather permitting, will take place next Monday. The Gunners are to be "At Home," and ladies, taking the place of children in cooler climates, will be admitted at half price, so that we may expect a larger element of the fair sex than graced Thursday's proceedings.

The few who braved the elements at six o'clock on Sunday morning, and went a wet and muddy six miles to meet the hounds, declare that they had a first rate run over good country; but, with all their efforts, their tale lacked sufficient enthusiasm to arouse any envy in the breasts of less amphibious men who had elected to have a Europe morning and were only represented at Kalas by dripping hunters and melancholy syces.

GUN-RUNNERS IN THE GULF.

Action of Persian Officials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

A Robat correspondent, writing of the failure to intercept the Afghan caravans owing to the open route through Persia, mentions that Persians organised two forces, which, however, signally failed to effect any results. He says the Persians, who had agreed to lay to help the Indian Government to stop the traffic, organised two forces, one at Bam, under Sirdar Nazim, consisting of about 300 sarbazes (foot soldiers) and the other at Baluchab under Sirdar Furdil Khan, consisting of 400 sowars (cavalry). The force left Seistan early in May, and on the 31st came into contact with four kafilas of 200 camels escorted by 100 Afghans at Shat, some 22 miles north-east of Deevanchah. Sirdar Furdil Khan took up a strong position in a narrow defile through which the Kafila was supposed to be coming. The Afghans, however, after exchanging a few shots, turned off and went in the night along another route over a very bad pass to get over which camels had to be unloaded and taken over empty. This kafila escaped toward Girai without the Persians getting any wind of the move. The Persian force, however, followed three Afghans in the morning, but could not or would not come up to them, and then returned to Seistan, the Sirdar giving out that as he had failed to stop 100 men it was useless for him to want to try to stop 750 men, who at that time were reported as escorting a large kafila of 2,000 camels and had reached Haidurabad on the 29th May.

THE Royal Humane Society have awarded the Bronze Medal to Lance Dufedar Harbaj Singh, 3rd Skinner's Horse, for gallantry in saving the life of a comrade from drowning whilst practising the swimming of horses.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Burma that measures are to be taken to guard against fires in the oilfield in Yenang Zaung District as the extension of the petroleum industry renders some action of this kind absolutely necessary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCE AND TRADE IN EGYPT.

English Weavers in America.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 2.

English capitalists have not been long apparently in turning to account the opportunities in Egypt that were brought to notice at the time of the negotiations for the large Paris loan in aid of the Credit Foncier Egyptien a short while ago. Not only was that loan raised without the least difficulty, but M. Raphael Saares, the Cairo financier, has now publicly stated that the French capitalists who subscribed to that loan, and others, are ready to provide a second £4,000,000 if Egypt really needs the money. It is not, therefore, surprising to learn that two English concerns are in process of formation to conduct banking and financial business in Egypt. One is a mortgage bank, with a capital of £1,000,000. This enterprise is said to have been initiated by Sir Ernest Cassel, and Sir William Garstin and Lord Milner will be members of the board. The bank will conduct mortgage business for the development of land—such business as the National Bank of Egypt is unable to undertake. The second enterprise is a mortgage guarantee company, whose chief function will be to guarantee the interest and principal of loans on land. Many influential people are said to be interesting themselves in both projects, which should partially restore the balance of British financial influence in Egypt. While the trade of the country still leaves much room for improvement, especially in the flax and hemp goods section, which is reported by the British Chamber of Commerce to be experiencing the severest slump and depression within the memory of the present generation, bankruptcies are materially diminishing and the business position is much better. Much more business is reported in cotton goods.

English textile operatives in the silk, woollen, and cotton industries who have from time to time emigrated to the United States and Canada are not at present favourably impressed by the conditions of employment there. In Philadelphia and other leading carpet centres there is marked depression, and many Yorkshire and Worcestershire weavers who were induced to try their fortunes in America have returned home with unfavourable accounts of their experience. The system of "shutting down" for months together is one to which English carpet weavers are unaccustomed even in times of depression, and weavers who have come back from Philadelphia say that while paid at the rate of 10dol. to 11dol. a week they were no better off than with 25s. a week in certain small English and Scotch carpet towns, where rents and general living expenses are on a much lower scale. This is omitting from consideration the losses in wages due to "shutting down." Machinery extensions in the Philadelphia carpet industry have proceeded so rapidly of late years that during times of depression the supply quickly outruns the demand. One of the largest carpet concerns, established by two Oldham men, has 300 looms, and there are many others of great size which at present cannot market their full output. At Paterson, New Jersey, where many operatives from Macclesfield are engaged, the silk industry is depressed, but in this case the temptation to return home is not strong owing to the diminished opportunities for employment in the English silk industry, and the fact that, even allowing for the lower cost of living in the Cheshire centre, the average yearly earnings of silk weavers are too low to enable them to maintain the standard of living which prevails in the American silk industry.

The report just issued by the German Steel Syndicate admits that trade is very dull in all branches. The most important point is the announcement that prices for semi-products will be reduced five marks per ton on all orders booked before July 15 and intended for July-September delivery. With this reduction prices will be five marks per ton higher than in March, 1904, when the Syndicate was formed. It has been very reluctant to make any concessions in prices, and last December, when it dropped prices 10 marks per ton, it was very emphatic in declaring that no further reductions need be expected. It is considered that as a result of the Steel Syndicate's decision the Rolled Wire Union will make a corresponding reduction in their productions. The Syndicate's report states that monetary conditions are preventing any revival in the building trade, but it has been decided to maintain the old prices for shapes. It is very probable, however, that some concession will have to be made here, for even with cheaper money it is unlikely that any great amount of business will be done until the price of shapes is more in accordance with that of semi-products.

As a result of the great increase in the cost of tobacco leaf the prices of the cheaper grades of the manufactured article have been advanced by 1d. per pound. The prices of leaf in the United States have been steadily rising for many months past and the aggregate increase amounts to 50 per cent. or more. This great increase is attributed almost entirely to the operations of the growers' organisations in America, which were formed to fight the "trust" by warehousing leaf and holding it for considerably better prices. The growres' organizations also advocated the restriction of the acreage planted with tobacco with the view of bringing about an artificial scarcity. Those associations have been so far successful that they recently compelled the Imperial Tobacco Company to pay a record price for a lot of tobacco, amounting to 16,000,000lb., a similar lot being also bought by the American Tobacco Company at war prices. According to the published statistics, there is about two years' supply of leaf in bonded warehouses in this country but it is said that the bulk of this is owned by the Imperial Company and would not be available for the purposes of independent manufacturers. It was hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might afford a measure of relief to the manufacturers by reducing the duty, but being disappointed in this hope the manufacturers have resolved to increase the price to the retailer. No advance will be made on the retail price meantime, but unless a stop is put to the steady advance of the price of leaf it is quite probable that the consumer may be called upon to pay more before long. This applies only to the cheaper qualities of manufactured tobacco, the margin of profit on the better qualities being sufficient to allow of an increased price for leaf.

The proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry into the deterioration of the Egyptian cotton crop were so fully noticed here at the time that there are few fresh points for comment in the text of the report just published. One of the most important statements made is that the Commission is fully satisfied as to the reality of the deterioration of the plant, not only in respect to yield but also as regards the quality of the fibre. In this connection it points highly the work of the Khedivial Agricultural Society at the Mendelien experimental station. A favourite theory with many is that the climate of

Egypt has changed radically during the past decade with the gradual conquest of the desert by cultivation. The Commission examined this question carefully, with the result that it found no reason to believe that any appreciable change has occurred; nevertheless, it considers that it would be well to test this conclusion by continuous observation carried out in the cotton-bearing districts that are some distance from the Alexandria and Cairo observatories. With regard to fertilisers, the Commission thinks it of the utmost importance that efforts should be made to increase their use and supply, as by importing chemical manures. It makes some interesting remarks on the lack of proper statistics of the Egyptian crop, and suggests that the Government should keep full and complete records in the different provinces, to be available both to growers, merchants, and foreign manufacturers. Particular attention is drawn to the remarkable development of cotton culture in Upper Egypt, where the total yield has grown from 399,000 cantars in 1897 to 1,271,000 (estimated) this year. But here, as in the Delta, a constant retrogression in the yield per acre has accompanied the increase in production, viz. from 5.21 cantars per feddan in 1897 to 4.08 this year. In the Delta the decline over the same period is from 5.39 to 4.42

Mail advices from Shanghai dated May 23 are still far from glowing. Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co. say that no very favourable report can be made upon the piece-goods business during the week but clearance had been fairly well maintained. Uncertainty as to the course of exchange and the cotton market had made fresh business impossible and the important settling day on June 3 was expected as usual to put a stop to all spot transactions beyond the barest necessities. Even the staple makes of Manchester grey and white goods had for the time ceased to attract much attention, such offers as were made being too low for acceptance. Fancy goods were absolutely neglected and beyond the auctions there was scarcely any movement. As to these Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co. remark:—"There is no abatement in the quantities offered at the regular auctions, more particularly the Thursday sale, which must be showing ruinous results in many lines. The policy which is being pursued is most inexplicable. It is patent to everyone that the loss weekly must be enormous, and the sustained action gives no chance to the market to recover." Complaints of drought come from Pekin and Tientsin. Meanwhile business there had been very quiet, current requirements being fully supplied by the goods in stock, which were obtainable considerably below Shanghai rates. Other markets continued to take fair quantities of goods.

A MINOR SOURCE OF IRRITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We hear a great deal about unrest of late, and no doubt there is unrest in India; but what have we been expecting all these years, whilst administering Mill and other similar mental nourishment to people whose only hope of quiet, little more than one short century ago, was the lee of some despotic chief, sufficiently powerful for the time being to keep his neighbours, otherwise only waiting for an opportunity to attack him, at a distance? A certain amount of fermentation was inevitable. Agitation has accompanied, or perhaps one should rather say caused, the awakening of all races, who have ever been stimulated so far as to awake at all, and with the exception of actual bomb-throwers and the wild inciter to violence, whom all decent people of whatever shade of opinion are, agreed to treat as wolves, it may be fairly argued that most of the agitators at present at work are probably serving a useful purpose. One may give many of them, however misguided they at present appear, the credit of the best of motives, while at the same time claiming for the much maligned British Official the respect undoubtedly due for his conscientious performance of a responsible and often somewhat thankless task. But at a time like this is it not wise to avoid all cause of useless irritation? The instance which at the moment occurs to mind is one which, although it may appear trivial, is, I am convinced by no means so in its effect, and may also serve as a type. I refer to the word a "nation," as used so frequently in the daily papers and even in Government documents. The word itself, if carefully considered, has even to European ears a somewhat obnoxious sense, and I have reason to know that it is a source of the most intense annoyance to many Indian Gentlemen, however, little any offence may be intended. Apparently small questions of this kind are often by no means negligible in their results, and the word Indian, incapable of striking unpleasantly on any patriotic Indian ear, might very well replace this unfortunate expression—Yours &c.

GUJARAT.

DEPARTURES.

Per S.S. D. Balduino July 15.

The Italian Mail Steamer "D. Balduino," Capt. D. Maganzini, sails to-day with the undermentioned passengers. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed, at 9-30 a.m. (Standard time) sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 8 a.m. (Standard time) with their luggage and kit.

Barnes, Mr M B	Monat Jones, Mr B
Brett, Mr	Kellogg, Rev E H and Mrs
Carew, Mr A J	Langhorne, Mr A P
Collins, Mr C	Maffesanti, Mr and Mrs
Chamberlain, Mr F	Daroy Marriott, Mr
Canesi, Mr G	Maimi, Mr G and 2 children
Cole, Mr M G V	McConnelle, Mr E
Driver, Mrs and infant	Norman, Mr H J
Fetterle, Mr	Nicholls, Miss
Flanagan, Asst.-Surg.	Niesel, Mr
Fogarty, Mr R	Palmer, Lt W G
Ford, Miss	Sumerchand Mr S. Sadh
Ford, Mr G F	Thornton, Mr E
Ford, Mrs W., child and Infant	Uliani, Mr F
Gordon, Miss J P	Vernon, Rev G A
Garcia, Dr B N and son	Wright, Rev E.D.and Mrs
Gisling, Mr Jul	Whittall, Mr G
Galbreath, Miss	Winser, Lt. C R P
Imamdin, Mr, wife and mother	Wathen, Mr. G A

Per S. S. "Castalia," July 15.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this morning with the following passengers. Medical Inspection at 9-45 a.m. sharp:—

TO SUEZ.

Brown, Major W C

TO LONDON.

Bott, Lieut R H	Dykes, Mr Wm
Bott, Mrs	Kettlewell Col E A
Brown, Capt L S	Parsons, Mr S
Currie, Capt G E A S	Shepherd, Mrs
Danson, Mr A L	Sheep Shanks, Lt R H

TO LIVERPOOL.

Conran Major W L	Sunderland, Mrs L
Crawshaw, Miss L M	Thomas, Miss L S
Crawshaw, Miss G C	Brown's Infant, Mrs
English, Mr T M	Wright, Lt-Col F L
English, Mrs	Young, Miss M
Oliver, Mr G	

SIR P. M. MEHTA AND STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On returning this morning from Kathiawar for which place I had left the previous Monday, I find that I have been reported in respect of the debate on Standard Time in the Corporation to have given all sorts of undertakings, promises and assurances as what I should do if the reply of Government to the representations of the Madhav Baug Meeting were unfavourable. It is reported that in that case I would vote in favour of Standard Time and that I would offer no opposition to it. As a matter of fact I did not say a word to that effect. To Mr. MacDonald's first question I distinctly and emphatically replied that it was impossible for me to give any such undertaking or assurance as he asked for. The only thing that could give the least colour to the misconception of my attitude on the subject was that in reply to his second attempt. I said that my opinion was that if the decision of Government was unfavourable, it would be a means of indirectly coercing or driving people into Standard Time. I made this remark in reference to what I had said in my speech in reply to what Mr. Harrison had urged as to the absence of compulsion in the use of Standard Time by those who didn't care to accept it. I had pointed out at some length in my speech that compulsion might be indirect and moral as well as direct and I had protested against the attempts to drive the native public into acceptance of Standard Time by indirect measures of compulsion. My reply to Mr. MacDonald's second question would not have been misunderstood if it had been remembered that it was in reference to what I had previously urged in my speech about compulsion.

It has also been insinuated that I brought forward my amendment to escape defeat. The statement is absolutely incorrect. I believe that Mr. Harrison's motion would have been lost by three to four votes and Dr. Temulji's by a much larger majority. In moving my amendment, the consideration uppermost in my mind was an anxious desire to prevent what I had reason to fear might turn out to be a bitter and acrimonious discussion at a time like the present. It was this which I urged in the beginning the middle, and in the end of my speech. It was this consideration which ultimately prevailed even with Mr. Harrison in excepting my amendment. I scarcely heard any of his remarks in that behalf except when he said that he fully recognised that the present was an unsuitable time for such a debate. When he made this admission I turned to Councillors sitting behind me to express my great satisfaction that Mr. Harrison had at length seen what I was anxiously aiming at. I should like to add one word about the argument that I practically gave up my case when I asked the Corporation to wait the decision of Government because as Government had introduced Standard Time they were sure to decide again in its favour. It seems to me that such an argument does injustice to Government. I have a robuster confidence in their statesmanship at this juncture. In 1883 it was Government which had insisted on introducing Madras Time in the City, they wisely and as the "Times of India" put it sensibly abandoned it when they found after a year's trial that it was unsuited to its inhabitants.—Yours, etc.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

July 13.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Dhondoo Punt" has generally proved himself a sober and sympethetic critic of current events, but even he illustrates how difficult it is for Englishmen to really understand and appreciate what is passing around them in Indian Circles. In his letter published in your paper of the 14th, he has stated "that a few organs of the Vernacular Press had been endeavouring to stir up popular feeling in the matter" now it is remarkable, that, so grossly inaccurate an account as to what is going on in the whole of the Vernacular Press as regards this matter, should have been presented by him to the public. I undertake to say that it is absolutely incorrect and misleading that only a few organs of the Vernacular Press had been endeavouring to stir up popular feeling in the matter. As a matter of fact the whole Vernacular Press of the most differing and antagonistic views and opinions have joined in representing the true state of Indian feeling in the on city the subject, and they have all equally combined to advocate a policy of wise toleration towards the great mass of peaceful and lawabiding citizens.

The "Jame Jamshed" which can not by any means be called a paper given to stirring up popular feelings against Government and officials has spoken out straight and strong in this behalf. So, as the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar and also the "Bombay Samachar," all three newspapers of undoubted loyalty and respectibility. The "Akhbar-i-Islam' the "Khabardar" and the "Sultan-e-Akhbar have stongly written in the same direction on behalf of Mahomedans. I need hardly add that the Hindu Papers have enforced the same views. It is to my mind a pity that the depth and intensity of Indian feeling in this matter have not only not been fully recognised but that attempt should be made to show that very little feeling exists amongst the Native population. The Madhevbag public meeting has been decried as meagre and by no means representative, but you have only to look at the names of the gentlemen convening the meeting. Those, who know who are the most respected leaders in the community, will easily make out what a formidable aray of leading men is represented by the signatories.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA.

THE Viceroy and the Countess of Minto are expected at Dehra Dun, on a short visit, at the end of the current month.

THE ways of the War Office are at time so mysterious that they are past finding out. On Oct. 24, 1906, a condemned gun was fired in Grayne Port, near Rochester, with disastrous results to Grayne Church. The gun, which refused to recoil, was fired while a wind was blowing in the direction of the church, with the result that the stained glass east window was riddled in thirty-four places. A claim was entered against the authorities, but the War Office, Army Council, and District Council (Thames) all refused liability. Much correspondence ensued, and finally the matter was placed in legal hands. After a year and seven months a settlement has been arrived at, the vicar, the Rev. H. Macpherson having just received the full amount of his claim with costs. This church which is over 800 years old was recently beautifully restored by the vicar at a cost of £2,300. The parish, which includes Port Victoria, is a poor and isolated one, but the difficulties in raising the money for the restoration were much relieved by the King and Queen the German Emperor, and other members of the royal family, who contributed altogether £140.

RUBBER IN BOMBAY.

Results of Experimental Cultivation.

The results of the experimental of rubber in the Bombay Presidency are embodied in the following correspondence between the Conservator of Forests, N. C. and the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department:—

On May 22 the Conservator of Forests, N.C., wrote:—

I have the honour to refer to Government Resolution of the 3rd August 1907, and to submit herewith my report on the result of the experiments in the cultivation of rubber in the Northern Circle, together with copies of three reports from the Divisional Forest Officers, North, Central and South Thana, respectively.

The experiments were first started in the rains of 1906 by the rearing of plants in boxes in the verandahs of the bungalows, or in the gardens of Mr. Gleadow, at that time Conservator of Forests, N. C., and his Divisional Forest Officers. Orders for the undertaking of experimental plantations in the forests were subsequently issued by Mr. Gleadow to the Divisional Forest Officers, North, South and Central Thana, in letters which have been printed in extense as accompaniments to Government Resolution referred to in paragraph 1 above. These orders were issued by Mr. Gleadow prior to his departure on leave, and it is distinct loss to the Forest Service in Bombay that he has since retired on pension.

The reports which have been submitted by the above three Divisional Forest Officers show the extent and results of the rubber plantations carried out by them. Copies of these reports are appended and whilst allowing them in the main to speak for themselves, I beg to summarise them as follows:—

North Thana.—The Divisional Forest Officer has reported that from various causes his experiments in rearing and transplanting rubber plants have met with practically no success. The net results are six plants of Ceara in fairly flourishing states in the forest out of 1,000 seeds experimented with; and no Ficus Elastica plants from 1-4 lb. of seed sown. The Divisional Forest Officer has stated good reasons why such poor success attended his efforts, and I consider that his Division is not well situated for the carrying out of rubber experiments, which require constant attention. Under the circumstances I do not propose to continue to experiment in growing rubber in North Thana.

Central Thana.—The Divisional Forest Officer reports that the first experiments made with Para (Hevea Elastica) and Indian Rubber (Ficus Elastica), seeds were all failures. Subsequently a small nursery was started in the Bassein Range and fresh experiments made with 1,000 Ceara (Manihot Glaziovii) seeds and 1/4 lb. of Ficus seeds. The progress of these experiments is detailed at length in Mr. Gilbert's interesting report. The Ficus seeds failed to germinate at all, partly owing to the bad seeds and partly perhaps to the proper manner of sowing the seeds not having then been understood. The net results for the Ceara seeds are 27 healthy plants which are well established in the Pelhar nursery; and though this seems a poor result from 1,000 seeds, it is largely due to misfortunes with the germinating plants. More Ceara seeds have since been obtained and the Divisional Forest Officer considers that the experimental nursery and plantation should be continued, I have inspected it and agree with him in this opinion. The site selected is poor but the best to be found where water is obtainable, within convenient distance of the Railway; and the cost which is being incurred on the experiment is small and includes expenditure upon a well which will be of permanent benefit.

South Thana.—Rubber experiments have been carried on in this Division on a very much larger scale and with proportionately much more success. The Divisional Forest Officer has his head-quarters within his Division and was able to find a suitable situation for the experimental plantation in forest at a distance of only 2 or 3 miles from Thana. Mr. Madan, who has taken great interest in the experiments, was thus able to pay constant attention to the nursery and plantation during the rains and further to inspect them at fairly regular intervals during the camping season. The results have well repaid the attention paid to the work and are shown at length in Mr. Madan's report. Smaller plantations have been made at three other places in forests in the neighbourhood of Thana, as will be noted in Mr. Madan's report. I propose, however, to confine my remarks to the principal plantation, viz., that at Mulund.

This plantation was first started in Mulund forest in the rains of 1906 under Mr. Gleadow's direction by the sowing of seeds of Ceara, Castilloa, Para and Ficus Indica. By the commencement of the rains of 1907 the plants which had been successfully reared in the forest nursery and were ready for planting out were as follows:—

Ceara	118
Castilloa	13
Para	17
Ficus Indica	81
Total ...	229

These plants were planted out over two acres of forest land which had been cleared of undergrowth and were watered in the manner related in the report. With the exception of some half a dozen which have died from various causes, the plants have flourished are thriving at the present time though varying much in their height growth. Since the beginning of the rains of 1907 a further number of 1,697 plants have been reared from seed in the nursery as follows:—

Ceara	110
Castilloa	378
Para	222
Ficus	987

These plants are healthy and will be removed to the plantation in the coming rains, and planted out over an additional eight acres of land, thus extending the size of the plantation to ten acres.

The plantation, etc., was inspected by me in December 1907 on my arrival in the Northern Circle and a further supply of seeds of Ceara and Para had subsequently been obtained by me by post from Ceylon and given to Mr. Madan. Since January 1908, 5,000 Ceara seeds, 400 Para seeds and 4lbs. of Ficus seeds have been sowed in boxes or prepared patches in the nurseery, the results of which have yet to be seen.

[It has since been reported that 2,533 Ceara seedlings have come up. No Para seeds have germinated, the seeds being unsound.]

A prominent feature in the Mulund nursery and plantation has been the success obtained with the Ficus seed, partly due to better quality of seeds having been obtained but I consider mainly due to the correct medium for promoting the germination of the seeds having been worked out and employed. It will be noted that Mr. Madan has formed great expectations regarding the Ficus plant and considers it may prove to be the most paying rubber plant for this part of the country, being only delicate in its very early stages, and well suited to the climate and soil of Thana.

The expenses which have been incurred upon the Mulund nursery and plantation include a considerable sum, viz., Rs. 790 on account of capital expenditure and Rs. 1,059 on account of the acquistion of land. The latter may be left out of the account because even if from any causes it should be necessary to abandon this rubber experimental plantation, the land will remain as an asset of full value. Including the former, however, a total sum of Rs. 1,393 has been expended up to the end of March 1908, and in view of the success which has attended the plantation, the amount must be considered very small.

In future, if the plantation is maintained, there will be payments to be made to the Bombay Municipality for water supplied from the Tansa duct. This water will be required for about seven months in the year and is to be taken at the reasonable charge of four annas per one thousand gallons. The expenses on this account will increase as the plantation is extended and may be expected to vary from Rs. 15 per month in the present year to Rs. 45 per month as the probable maximum in the future. For the present the total annual expenditure on the nursery and plantation will probably not exceed Rs. 1,000.

I consider that the result of the experiments at Mulund show that all four of the principle rubber-yeilding plant can be grown successfully in Thana; though it is early yet to say with certainty which kind will give the best results, and the future growth of the plant must be judged. There is every prospect that if continued and developed the plantation will prove a financial success, and I beg strongly to recommend that these rubber growing experiments should be continued and the Mulund plantation maintained and extended on its present lines.

The reports of the Divisional Forest officer are excluded owing to want of space.

On the above Government has issued the following Resolution.—The Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed by the conservator of Forests N. C., in paragraphs 4, 5 and 10 of his letter, and is satisfied with the success attained in South Thana, and the efforts to attain it in Centsal Thana.

His Excellency in Council appreciates the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in supplying water at a low rate for the Mulund plantation.

THE RECENT MOTOR RACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBBY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning two accounts in two columns appeared dealing with the challenge match between the Napier and the Fiat Cars which was run off at Brooklands. Would you kindly allow me on behalf of the Napier to state a few words from the point of view of what has appeared in public print in England of the race and without drawing on the imagination of your readers.

You will remember that Mr. Edge challenged his 28 h.p. 40 h.p., 60 h.p. and 90 h.p. Napier cars against the world. Three of these four challenges were accepted, viz., 28 h.p. and 40 h.p. by the Metallurgique and the 90 h.p. by the Fiat. As no one accepted the challenge of the 60 h.p. Napier it is natural to presume that the 60 h.p. Napier is the fastest motor car of its class in the world.

The 28 h.p. and the 40 h.p. challenges were run to a finish at Brooklands, the Napiers winning both these events.

From the report of the English papers that I have before me; in the 90 h.p. challenge the Napier apparently stood every chance of winning, as from the start it continued to gain on its opponent which according to some reports was a quarter of a mile behind when the accident occurred which placed the Napier out of the running and left the race therefore to the Fiat. I quote the following from the "Motor" of the 9th July:—

"In the great race arising out of S. F. Edge's sporting challenge between "Samson" (90 h.p, Napier driven by Newton) and "Mephistopheles" (90 h.p. Fiat, driven by Nazzaro), the Napier went away at the start and travelling at a great pace assumed a commanding lead while it continued to increase, travelling at 111 miles an hour in one lap. Later on when all expected that the Napier was likely to win, Newton was seen to be slowing at the bottom of the banking and Nazzaro travelling high up and at increasing speed swept past. A bearing of the Napier had fired and it was out of the race."

The accident in this race to the Napier was as unfortunate from a sporting point of view as those which occured to the Fiat, and which prevented its winning both the Targa Floria and the Grand Prix races of 1908. Such are the chances of war.—Yours, &c,

WALTER PROCTER.

July 14.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 30th June:—

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 10th June forwarding copy of a letter, dated 7th April from the Docks Superintendent, together with the following detailed estimates and plans for minor works provided for in the Revenue Budget Estimate for 1908-09:—

Making and erecting in position two hydraulic hoists in E. Shed, Princes Dock Rs. 6,380; Converting the latrines at B. F. and K. Sheds, Princes Dock and Nos 9 and 12 Sheds, Victoria Dock, from through system into the flush-out system, plan No. 7093 Rs. 19,861-4-0; Laying the floor of the Railway Parcel Office at the North end of the Rail-borne Shed, Victoria Dock, with tarred metal Rs. 2,420; Erecting permanent shelters on the East and West sides of the Railway Parcel Office, portion of the Rail-borne Cargo Shed, Victoria Dock, plan No. 6827 Rs. 2,003-6; Laying a cross-over to the Sidings on the East side of the Rail-borne Cargo Shed, Victoria Dock, at the North-East end Rs. 3,834-11 reporting that the increase of Rs. 3,061 over the amount entered in the Budget for converting the latrines (item 2) is due to the latrines at B shed having originally been omitted through an oversight.

Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 378, dated 7th April 1907, and the plans.

Resolution.—The detailed estimates and plans for items 1, 3, 4 and 5 are sanctioned. The cost to be met from the provision made for the works in the Budget estimates for 1908-09. The Chief Engineer and Docks Superintendent should report fully upon the necessity for item No. 2.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 30th June 1908.	Total From 1st April to 30th June 1908.	For week ending 30th June 1907.	Total From 1st April to 30th June 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	13	234	28	299
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	278	20	303
Vessels transported	13	198	23	256
Vessels attended to	...	32	5	26
Vessels warped	...	5	1	15

The Bombay Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank informs us:—"We have received a telegraphic communication from our Head Office in Hongkong that, subject to audit, the dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1908 will probably be 40s. Carried forward to next half year dollars 20 lakhs. Written off Premises Accounts dollars 250,000. Added to Silver Reserve Fund dollars 5 lakhs."

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

After a series of wet days the sixth week of the Harwood League opened under bright weather conditions, and last evening's match was played under a clear sky and on a firm ground. The competitors on the occasion were the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Royal Scots "A" team from which one can always expect a good game, and right well did they maintain their reputation. In the presence of a large crowd of spectators the two teams played a hotly-contested game, disputing every advantage, and the issue hung in the balance till the very last moment.

In the opening half, even exchanges were witnessed for a while, then the Gunners started assaulting and had they possessed a little accuracy in their shooting, they should certainly have opened their account. But having let that opportunity slip by, this period ended with a blank. During the second half, again level play was witnessed, the Scots, who were the slighter in build, showing themselves by their passing and tactics as good in attack and defence as their bigger and more hardy opponents. Towards the end, however, the Scots scored a goal and, with five minutes to equalize, the artillerymen tried their very best to get on even terms but having been forced to retire before a strong defence, a penalty was awarded against them and the Scots secured their second point. The match thus resulted in a win for the "A" by two goals to love, but the defeat also cost the R. G. A. their second place in the table, their adversaries stepping into the position.

At the stroke of six, the Royal Scots, who were in charge of the Southern goal, kicked off and invaded immediately. But having failed to do any damage, the attack was at once returned but met with a repulse. Up and down play set in for the next quarter of an hour and both the outposts were found well defended. Then the Gunners began to press and soon had some very good openings but their forwards shot wide. The Scots retaliated, and an excellent shot from Kennoway narrowly missed the Artillery flags. Shortly afterwards another shot from the right wing was cleared by Bowyer. The ball was back again in the "A" ground and two corners were secured but met with no result. Just as half time was being called, the Gunners' right-half sent a long shot for the Scots' flags, but Williams sent the ball back. There was

NO SCORE.

On change of sides, from the kick off, Reynolds passed the leather to his right and Hewes by a long shot sent it for the flags but Bryce cleared. Immediately after, a neat volley from the inside-left, Bett, passed a few inches from the posts. Continuing on the same ground, Reynolds had a good opening but failed to utilize it. The Scots now took the ball to the other end and from a free shot Girdwood headed it in but Bowyer was ready to meet it. A combined attack was soon after made on the same flags but Watts cleared. The ball now for some time was all over the ground; then Girdwood dribbling it approached the Artillery flags, and as Watts was going for him, the former passed it to Kennoway, whose shot, however, was saved by Bowyer. Pressing, Bowyer was again called upon to clear a volley from the centre. From the kick-in the Gunners secured the ball and made for the Scots' flags, and Hewes again sent a long shot, which Bryce met. A hot struggle in midfield set in; then the Scots breaking away, a neat shot from Kennoway lodged in the nets but from an off-side position. Shortly, however, the outside-right, Morton, scored for them with a fine angular shot. Bent on avenging, the R. G. A. made a determined assault on their adversaries' flags but met with a repulse. As the Scots left-wing were paying a return visit, the Gunners' right-back, in trying to reach the outside-left, elbowed him and a penalty shot was awarded against them, Kennoway sending the ball through the Gunners' posts a second time.

Score:—

R. Scots "A" team.....2 goals.
R. G. A..... nil.

TEAMS.

R. Scots "A".

Goal.—Bryce.
Backs.—Henderson, Williams.
Half-backs.—Lamont, Wilson, Cains.
Forwards.—Morton, Bolton, Girdwood, Kennoway. (capt.) O'Connel

R. G. A.

Goal.—Bowyer.
Backs.—Wiggitt, Watts (capt).
Half-backs.—Southcott, MacGhary, Collumbell.
Forwards.—Hewes, Reynolds, Tittley, Bett, Bayley.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For	Goals. Aget.	Points.
Royal Scots "B".....	6	6	0	0	14	2	12
Royal Scots "A".....	7	4	3	0	15	7	8
R. G. Artillery	6	4	1	0	14	5	9
Y. M. C. A.....	6	3	2	1	8	10	7
Commercial Gymkhana.	6	3	3	1	6	10	6
Bombay Gymkhana.....	6	1	3	0	6	9	4
Govt. Telegraphs	7	1	4	2	6	13	4
Rovers F. C.	6	0	6	0	3	17	0

MUD SPORTS.

In to-day's Mud Sports the Fishing Affinity Stakes will be substituted for the Ladies' Baloon Race.

THE Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which has been printed, deals with appointments to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and to the Court of Appeal. It provides that:—"For the purpose of hearing of any appeal to his Majesty in Council from any Court in a British possession his Majesty may, if he thinks fit, summons any person who is or has been a Judge of a Court to which an appeal is made or a Judge of a Court to which an appeal lies from the Court from which the appeal is made, and whose services are for the time being available, to attend as an assessor of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the hearing of the appeal." This is to apply to British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Newfoundland. Section 2 provides that—"If any person being or having been Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court in British India is a member of his Majesty's Privy Council, he shall be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." Clause 4 of the Bill refers to the constitution of the Court of Appeal and the important section in its reads:—The Lord Chancellor may request the attendance at any time of any Judge of the High Court to sit as an additional Judge at the sittings of the Court of Appeal and any Judge whose attendance is so requested shall attend accordingly."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Badly Needed Reform.

A MOB IN UNIFORM.

Army reformers in Russia have a difficult task before them, if the accounts given by a special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" of the condition of the Czar's military forces be a true and unexaggerated one. Shortage of financial resources, says the correspondent, is not the only difficulty which has to be met; there are others almost equally deterrent.

"For instance, the number of nonfighting 'soldiers' is disproportionately great. The tag-rag and bobtail of the land forces, tailors who make uniforms, cobblers who mend boots, barbers, drummers, tinkers, and all the 'tutti quanti' who cannot shoulder a gun or venture into action, encumber the barracks and impart to the army an imposing appearance which belies the sad reality. It is not strong, but only bloated.

"The yearly contingent of recruits is now 469,500, including 11,500 who are sent to the navy. Down to the year 1904 it was much less. But in the second year of the war the term of active service was shortened to three years, and the number of recruits rose at a bound by 127,000 men. This year the difference is 149,000, so that the reasoning population which at first thought itself benefited by having to serve a shorter time, now perceives that over against this advantage is to be set the drawback of having to send a much greater number of recruits to the colours. Thus the army tribute becomes more and more burdensome to the nation, and, the physical requirement of the recruits being fewer, less and less efficient. For example, even after the men liable to serve have been examined, passed, and enrolled, many of them have to be sent back as unfit. The number of these amounts to 30,000 yearly. Now this ruinous proportion of drones to the working bees might be cut down enormously.

THE DRONES.

"Outspoken experts confess that Russia's army is far too big for her financial resources. She lacks the werewithal to knead such a mighty mass into the requisite shape. Without violating any secret one may record the melancholy fact that for such a vast body of troops Russia cannot furnish qualified officers non-commissioned officers who re-enlist after their service is finished, rifles, ammunition, clothes, barracks, rifle ranges. In a word, the raw materials cannot be turned into disciplined soldiers because the nation is unable to pay the cost of having them clothed, housed and trained. Diminution therefore is a necessary condition of efficiency. For the real strength of the land forces cannot be raised until the army is made less unwieldy, more manageable, and more amenable to training. In a word, the first measure is to drive the drones out of the hive.

LEGION OF NON-COMBATANTS.

"Who are the drones? Their name is legion. Take by way of illustration only those whose existence as non-combatants is justified by law. In the infantry alone there are 30,000 of them. Thirty thousand men to feed, clothe, and lodge, who will never fire a shot or kill a foe! Then there are no less than 11,000 drummers, who can use neither rifle nor bayonet, and are as harmless as sheep. After these comes the escort consisting of 12,000 non-combatants, who guard thieves and ruffians, and generally do police work. Next in order were the tens of thousands of orderlies, who polished boots, rocked babies' cradles, and did the errands of their officers' wives. Of these 19,000 were recently freed from that menial service and restored to the ranks, but it has been computed that nearly one-half of the soldiers are still sucked into the commissariat and administrative departments of the army. And for this there is no remedy at present. A project was lately drawn up for the purpose of reclaiming these men too, for active service, but as it was found impossible to carry it out for less than three millions sterling, the experiment was abandoned by the penny wise and pound foolish department as too costly. Meanwhile, the army seems to be what it is not. Tens of thousands sport the military uniform who have no more to do with fighting the nation's battles than have nuns. The incongruities that result are amusing to an outsider, but disastrous to a great military Power. For instance, according to the army regulation a company may not have drill unless at least a quorum, consisting of one-half of the privates, is present. In other words the army regulations recognise and allow for the fact that the commander of a company may often have difficulty in getting more than one-half of his men together for instruction. Some of them of course would be standing guard, but many are doing police work which absorbs whole battalions, while others are swinging the hatchet or the hammer, plying the needle, or using the scissors. Thus one might organize a formidable army out of the non-fighting military region.

A DEARTH OF EVERYTHING.

"Besides being handicapped by the presence of this swarm of 'supernumeraries,' the Russian army suffers a dearth of everything everywhere. Barracks, for instance, are sorely needed, but cannot soon be built. Meanwhile the troops are huddled together any how in squalid huts in the west, and in ramshackle cabins made partly of mud in Siberia, Rifle ranges, riding schools, quarters for officers, baths, fields, railways, ammunition, are wanted badly, but cannot be supplied. The authorities, lacking money, are glad to economise. But in what? In the distribution of catridges to the soldier and of heavy artillery to the fortresses. This seems incredible, but it is unhappily true. Russia is perhaps fifteen or twenty years behind. Some armies are adopting a new bullet, others a new rifle; all are about to utilise some important invention that will tell; but that of Russia still needs boots, clothes, knapsacks, axe, cartridges, and cannot get them until a milliard roubles are expended. Only a couple of weeks ago the Duma received the startling information that the ortress of Vladivostock is quite unable to defend itself because of the lack of heavy guns which the Government is afraid to send thither lest they should ultimately fall into the hands of the Japanese!"

STEPS F RWARD.

Some progress has been made the "Telegraph" correspondent admits with he work of reform, and it may at last is hoped that more may be done in the future.

"The National Military Council, despite its brief existence, achieved some lasting good. In the first place, it frankly admitted the existence of the evil, which are undermining the military organism and no body of Russians had ever before made this confession. That alone, therefore, was a vast stride forwards. Then it drew up a scheme of decentralisation, which is a condition "sine qua non" of efficiency. If properly carried out no longer will the army mechanism throughout Russia be moved only by the touching of a buttom in St. Petersburg. Local authorities will also wield a large measure of discretion, and everything possible will be done to foster keen competition among the commanders in the work of rendering their men efficient. Old generals, whose lives are in the past, will be—may, are already being—superseded by enterprising members of the young generation, whose life-work is to come; officers will receive a living wage; up-to-date weapons will be provided by the State; and the military career will be thrown open to talent. That, at least, is theory which is the outcome of practical insight and courage. Its realisation will depend upon many factors, not the least of which are honesty and money, and both are rare. Army reform, as conceived by the Council, and formulated by the War Ministry, will eat up about a thousand millions roubles. Where this treasure will come from is still a matter of conjecture.

THE NEED OF THRIFT.

"But it cannot be gainsaid that Russia's defences whatever they may cost, must be adequate. The existence of the nation depends upon them. Hence the need of thrift. But if hundreds of millions are to be wasted on a railway through a bleak, frozen wilderness, and other hundreds upon Far Eastern strongholds against China and Japan, the army and the navy may wait long for the reorganising spirit that will change chaos into order. Even a thousand million roubles, judiciously as well as honestly spent on the defences, would hardly do more than impart to them the likeness and strength of a European army of to-day. The soldiers would be supplied with rainproof boots, warm clothing, knapsacks, rifles, ammunition, barracks, and food. They would yet, however, lag far behind the other armies, which are yearly receiving the benefit of applied scientific discoveries and perfected skill in manufacture. In other words, before Russia's land forces are abreast of the average army of to-day, Europe will have realised its idea of the army of to-morrow.

"One hopes, rather than believes, that the counsels of moderation and wisdom will prevail, and that honesty and judgment will direct the spending of the enormous sums which the War Minister will call for next autumn. One also hopes that the promptings of justice and fairplay will at last get the better of favouritism and corruption, which—the bane of all public departments in Russia—are the utter ruin of the army administration. But until these hopes are visibly realised, scepticism is the safest frame of mind for the onlooker. Probably no Great Power on the globe takes shorter views than Russia, whose policy, in consequence, almost always lacks coherence, continuity, and success.

AMOROUS GENERALS.

"Abuses cling longest to the War Department, which has a well-established reputation for setting the person above the cause, and holding interest more sacred than duty. It lived up to this reputation throughout the Japanese campaign, which teemed with grotesque incongruities that have neither been kept secret nor cleared up. Nor is it only the irregularities which the generals committed that amaze one; the ready acquiescence of the highest authorities and the public is more significant still. General Sakharoff, chief of the field staff, is said to have distinguished himself more as a worshipper of Venus than as an imitator of Mars. And on the very eve of the decisive battle of Liaoyang, when the destinies of Russia were trembling in the balance, he was getting united in wedlock to one fair lady, having successfully obtained a divorce from another. To-day he is commander of a corps. Soon after the peace, General Rodiger, now War Minister, followed his example under unusual conditions. A general—the ex-Governor of Transcaspia—had been indicted for treason felony and sent for trial. His afflicted daughter called on the War Minister to crave pardon for her father. The War Minister fell in love with the young lady, offered her his hand and heart composed passable poems in her honour, then divorced his wife and married the daughter of the accused. The trial of the bride's father never came off, was never even heard of. On the contrary, instead of being deported to Siberia, he received a pension or 5,000 roubles a year. His affectionate son-in-law, the poetical General Rodiger continues to be Minister of War, and hopes to sweep away favouritism and other abuses from the army. Among his subordinates the sceptics are predominant.

"But still there is some ground for hope were it only because the War Department possesses heroic courage. For having failed miserably in its many undertakings, it is now about to attempt something far more difficult than all the rest—it is going to begin a new life."

NEW METHOD FOR TITANIUM STEEL.

One of the most interesting facts in the modern practical development of science is the increasing use which is being found for the rarer elements. Many of

BY THE WAY.

PROFESSOR WOLF'S GOOD FORTUNE.

After all, Encke's comet has not disappointed us this year, but it managed to elude our telescopes for four months, and has only just been seen from the Royal Observatory at the Cape, but too near the sun now for observation from the northern hemisphere. The comet, therefore, that Professor Wolf, of Heidelberg, saw in January very near the predicted place of Encke's comet, and announced to be the latter, was a new comet; and astronomers who, on the assumption of its identity with that famous comet, have been puzzled to account for its strange divergence from its correct orbit are greatly relieved. In finding a new comet while looking for an old one Professor Wolf has repeated the good fortune of Professor Perrine, the American astronomer, in 1896.

JEDBURGH JUSTICE AT ASCOT.

A curious feature which distinguishes Ascot from other meetings is that summary justice is dealt out to wrong-doers by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at an unconventional court adjoining the racecourse. This distinction is variously derived by "a priori" historians from the theft of George IV.'s chronometer, or the stone thrown at William IV. by an aggrieved sailor. It is, however, quite a modern institution. Formerly, "welshers," "ramps," or pickpockets were taken by the local constabulary to Windsor or Staines, and often contrived to escape from their custodians. Under the new arrangement these nimble-witted criminals can be disqualified for Old-Age Pensions five minutes after their arrest by the genial Sir Albert de Rutzen.

ASCOT A CENTURY AGO.

The Ascot of to-day may not be quite as select as some of its fashionable devotees could wish, but it is a vast improvement on the Ascot of a century or so ago. In the days of the third George the racing was to thousands a very inferior attraction compared with the prize-fights wrestling-matches, and cock-fights which were to be witnessed daily on the Common. Thus we read of a great fight between Selway the sawyer, and Woods, a weaver for 500 guineas on which tens of thousands of pounds were staked; of a royal battle between thirty-one cocks belonging to the gentlemen of Oxfordshire and the same number belonging to the gentlemen of Berkshire, "for 5 guineas a battle and 100 guineas the obd battle"; and of many a tussle between the champion wrestlers of England. For those who loved gambling scores of booths were provided where they could risk their money to their heart's content.

HOLWOOD.

It was (a correspondent points out) chiefly in the spring of 1789 that Wilberforce used to be over at Holwood, where the Earl of Derby has just died, discussing the abolition of the Slave Trade Bill. Parliament had in Pitt's lifetime purchased Halwood for him. The present mansion, which still contains Pitt's writingtable, was built in 1823, seventeen years after Pitt's death. The inscription and seat in the grounds were placed there by Lord Cranworth—not Lord Stanhope—who was twice Lord Chancellor of England, and who owned and loved the place. After Lord Cranworth's death Holwood passed to the possession of Mr. Alexander, and he sold it to Lord Derby.

THE WILTSHIRE HOME OF THE HERBERTS.

Wilton House, the historic seat of the Earls of Pembroke, stands on the site of the monastery granted to the first earl by Henry VIII. at the Dissolution. Of the original house designed by Holbein little remains, most of the present mansion being the work of Inigo Jones and of James Wyatt, the architect who spoiled the interior of Salisbury Cathedral. Among the many treasures of Wilton House are some tresses of Queen Elisabeth's hair given to the chivalrous Sir Philip Sydney, who composed his "Arcadia" in a neighbouring avenue. To commemorate their ancestor the Pembroke family always bear the name of Sydney, as that of Henry is borne by all the house of Beaufort.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN TRIP.

Mr. Frederick Selous, the African big-game hunter, has, according to the "Scotsman," been asked by Mr. Roosevelt to take charge of the preliminary arrangements for the hunting trip to Africa in which the President proposes to engage as soon as he is able to lay down the duties of his office. Mr. Roosevelt has decided to devote his attention first to British East Africa, and the caravan for his expedition will be organised at Mombasa. The trip will probably extend over a period of something like eight months. It is not Mr. Roosevelt's intention to visit this country on his way out to Africa, but hopes are entertained that he may find time for a visit on the return journey.

CARLYLE AND THE LONDON LIBRARY.

Carlyle's work as founder was mentioned at the annual meeting of the London Library. The library, the "Manchester Guardian" recalls, was the only one of Carlyle's schemes which really found concrete realisation. When, in 1839, having finished his "French Revolution," he started to read for "Cromwell," he found that he could not get on for want of a lending library from which he could borrow standard books on his subject. The British Museum was too noisy for his sensitive nerves. He at once began to set on foot a movement for a lending library for the use of students and literary men. He canvassed his friends in the cause; wrote himself an article, the only anonymous one he ever wrote, in the "Examiner," which he called in a letter "a fierce blast"; and even addressed a public meeting called early in 1840 to push the scheme. Before long the London Library was an accomplished fact.

"A SHAMEFUL ANOMALY."

Even in his Craigenputtock days Carlyle had written about the need of libraries in towns. Why, he asked, should there not be "a Majesty's library" in every county town as well as "a Majesty's gaol and gallows"? He thought a lending library in London was "scandalously wanted," and added, "If London must lie bookless, heaven and earth shall witness"; it was "a shameful anomaly." In his speech Carlyle said it was easier for a peasant in Iceland to get books than a Londoner. Gibbon, it was said, would not have written his History if he had not been rich enough to spend £7,000 on books. Carlyle was president of the library in 1870.

STAFFORD HOUSE.

Stafford House, where the King and Queen have been entertained is regarded as the finest private mansion in London. It was originally known as York House, having been built for the Duke of York, George the Third's son. When it was purchased by the first Duke of Sutherland from the Crown, he had considerable improvements made, so much so that his whole outlay in the building amounted to a quarter of a million. Its magnificent collection of pictures is distributed through the house. It is not generally known that the money derived from the sale of the mansion in 1840 to the then Duke of Sutherland was devoted by Parliament to the laying out of the splendid open space now known and prized as Victoria Park. The sum thus spent was £102,000.

THE "CITY OF PARIS."

We give above a picture of the first-class drawing-room of the Ellerman liner "City of Paris," which made her first appearance in the Port of Bombay on Monday. The picture speaks more eloquently than words can of the sumptuous manner in which this fine new passenger boat is designed.

The "City of Paris" is the sister ship to the "City of London," which made its first voyage east last year. The new vessel was constructed by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Limited, of Glasgow, and with the exception of a few Mail steamers she will be the largest vessel engaged in the Indian service, and her construction consolidates a union of interests dating from the year 1848, when the first of the City Line sailing clippers was constructed by the same builders. Since when the Clydeholm Shipbuilding Yard has rarely been without a City Liner under construction, which testifies to the cordial relations existing between the owners and the builders.

The "City of Paris" is in length, 525 ft.; breadth, 58 ft.; depth, 36 ft., 6½ ins.; gross registered tonnage, about 9,200; her machinery being quadruple expansion engines, 9,000 horse-power, speed at sea, 15 knots; and carrying first class passengers, about 250; second class passengers, about 70.

There are two complete steel decks, the upper of which is sheathed with teak in the forward part, and with a suitable composition elsewhere. Below the main deck a lower or troop deck, also constructed of steel, extends from the stem to the machinery space, and accommodation can be provided to the Admiralty requirements for the transportation of troops.

Over the bridge deck, which is constructed of steel and sheathed with teak, and which contains exclusive accommodation for first class passengers, there is a promenade deck, clear of obstruction from end to end, and it contains the smoking-room, the entrance hall, the music room, and the lounge. The roofs of these houses again form an upper promenade deck, over which again is provided accommodation for the commander and his officers, immediately adjacent to the flying or navigating bridge, which contains the chart-house, the wheel-house, and all the accessories for the safe navigation of the vessel.

On the poop deck and its boat deck there is an excellent promenade for second class passengers, and, in a suitable position, an entrance hall and smoke-room is provided, which communicates with the dining-saloon and second class state-rooms and lavatories.

The whole passenger accommodation, first and second class, has been arranged to provide each individual with the greatest possible space; with abundance of ventilation, light, and air—all essential and much appreciated by those who travel in Eastern latitudes.

The first-class state-rooms, on and in front of the bridge deck, are very handsome. They are mounted in yellow pine framing with ash panels and walnut mouldings, and a novelty has been introduced in several suites of cabins "de luxe" which, in virtue of their commanding position and their luxurious decorations, will ensure for them a constant demand. These cabins "de luxe" are conceived in subdued tones of oak dado, surrounded by coloured silks, and the doors are delicately relieved in gold. The whole presents a charming effect, calculated to please the most exacting critic. The majority of the state-rooms are fitted with brass cottage bedsteads, and all the state-rooms are fitted with patent fold-up lavatories, boot racks, handsome wardrobes, full-length mirrors, which, taken in conjunction with the generous furnishings, the grandeur of decoration, and the super-excellence of the cuisine, will render the good ship "City of Paris" fit to parallel the most palatial hotel in London.

For a vessel engaged in India service proper and efficient ventilation is of the utmost importance. This has been studied and arranged by the builders in a most efficient manner. Besides the ordinary tube system, there are in each state-room and in every passage electric fans, which create and circulate everywhere a constant current of cool air.

Bath-rooms, with plunge baths and spray baths and lavatories, are abundantly provided, most conveniently situated, easily accessible from every state-room, all arranged in the most convenient possible manner, and provided with abundance of light, air, and ventilation.

The first-class dining saloon, a very handsome and spacious apartment, is situated on the forward part of the bridge deck, in a most commanding position, and extends, with the exception of a service passage on each side, over the full width of the vessel. On three sides it is lighted by a number of cottage windows of the Queen Anne type, and in the roof a new and striking feature has been introduced in the form of a clerestoried roof, which gives a clear height of ten feet from deck to deck. Additional light is provided through an elliptical ornamented aperture, and a superimposed handsomely-glazed dome-skylight. The colour scheme of the ceiling is white and gold, the walls being fitted in Austrian oak framing, the subdued tone of which forms a pleasant contrast to the brighter gold ornamentation. Between the mural panels there are pilasters, having caps finished in dull gold, each panel being relieved by a medallion with cameo, in conjunction with garlands and trophies. The pillars supporting the clerestoried roof are treated in a similar manner. To provide rigidity for the superimposed structure diaphramed webs have been introduced at the sides of the saloon, panelled in harmony with the walls, and having open archways and encased columns, produce quite an illusive effect. The furniture includes book-cases of oak, fitted in concave positions to suit the concave corners of the dining saloon, and a magnificent oak sideboard, elaborately carved, richly ornamented and surmounted with picture of old Paris.

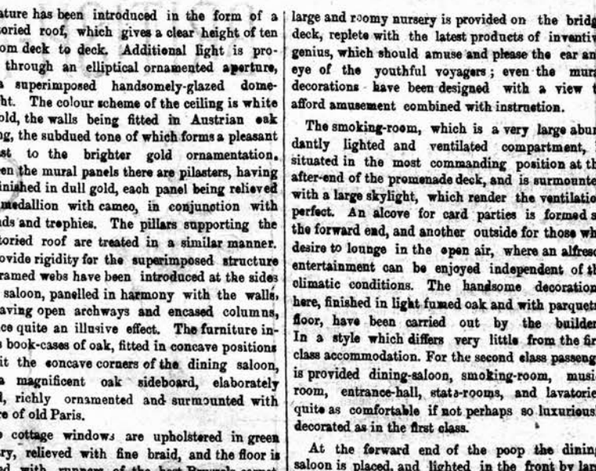
The cottage windows are upholstered in green tapestry, relieved with fine braid, and the floor is covered with runners of the best Brussels carpet, and all the fittings are of white metal.

Near the entrance to the dining saloon is the grand staircase leading to the first class entrance hall, thence to the music-room and lounge, which, situated on the promenade deck level, have all the advantages of abundant light and air.

On entering the music-room one is enchanted by the lofty and imposing appearance, with the clear height of nine feet from deck to deck, and with the superimposed glazed dome-skylight, delicately decorated in white and gold. On three sides there are Queen Anne cottage windows, to match those of the dining saloon. The walls are decorated in compo, with small hand-painted panels in Bartolozzi style in the medallions. The mouldings and pectrae are ornamented in dull English gold, whilst the walls are finished with a special egg-shell gloss enamel. On one wall there are two large mirrors, divided by astragals, which are decorated in dull gold with richly-relieved garlands. The ceiling is treated in a special canvas with relieved ornaments. The cornices present a lattice work appearance in ivory white, relieved in English gold, and the mahogany lounge seats are luxuriously upholstered in special green moquette, with silk and tapestry coverings.

The elliptical well in the floor of the music-room, which admits light and air to the dining saloon below, is surrounded with a beautiful balustrade of twisted pillars, surmounted with a white mahogany hand-rail. The music room is divided from the entrance hall by means of elaborately ornamented archways.

On the forward deck a properly-equipped gymnasium provided, with horizontal bars and



parallel bars with trapeze rings, swings, and vaulting horse: indeed, all the accessories of a gymnasium ashore are provided for healthy amusement and recreation for passengers on board the "City of Paris."

In all the City Liners, Sir John Ellerman insists that special provision be made for the rising generation, and in this respect the "City of Paris" is far in advance of any other vessel in the Fleet. A large and roomy nursery is provided on the bridge deck, replete with the latest products of inventive genius, which should amuse and please the ear and eye of the youthful voyagers; even the mural decorations have been designed with a view to afford amusement combined with instruction.

The smoking-room, which is a very large abundantly lighted and ventilated compartment, is situated in the most commanding position at the after-end of the promenade deck, and is surmounted with a large skylight, which render the ventilation perfect. An alcove for card parties is formed at the forward end, and another outside for those who desire to lounge in the open air, where an alfresco entertainment can be enjoyed independent of the climatic conditions. The handsome decorations, here, finished in light fumed oak and with parquetry floor, have been carried out by the builders. In a style which differs very little from the first class accommodation. For the second class passenger is provided dining-saloon, smoking-room, music-room, entrance-hall, state-rooms, and lavatories, quite as comfortable if not perhaps so luxuriously decorated as in the first class.

At the forward end of the poop the dining-saloon is placed, and lighted in the front by large circular windows, and at the sides by square windows, the interior being tastefully finished in white enamel framing with mahogany dado. A handsome staircase leads to the entrance hall and to the music-room, and gives access to the smoking-room, all of which are panelled in walnut and light mahogany panelling in golden shades.

The bath-rooms and lavatories are conveniently situated and easily accessible from all the state-rooms, and for those who desire an alfresco bath in the early morning a portable canvas bath in a secluded position is provided, which has, by experience, been proved to be very popular.

To illuminate this large vessel four independent sets of dynamos have been provided, all driven direct by their own compound engines. Besides a complete system of electric light throughout the vessel, there are electric radiators in the cabins "de luxe" and music-room, there are the electric navigating lights, and electric clusters for illuminating the holds when cargo is being discharged at night.

In addition to catering for the travelling public the vessel has capacity for carrying not less than 10,700 tons of deadweight cargo, the facilities for loading and discharging of which are specially complete. Five large cargo hatches are served by sixteen powerful steam winches, and for handling the large anchors and huge cables a powerful windlass is provided on the forecastle. For fresh water there are storage tanks for about 300 tons and auxiliary tank for daily use, in addition to the fresh-water distillers.

The machinery, which is of massive phisique, consists of one set of quadruple expansion engines working on four cranks capable of developing very large power, and have been constructed by the builders. The propeller is fitted with four Manganese bronze blades.

It is interesting to note that the sister ship the "City of London," on her maiden voyage steamed to Bombay with a sea passage of 20 1-2 days.

UNCLAIMED MILLIONS.

Gold that is Lying Idle as Bank Balances.

The House of Commons gave a first reading to Mr. Bottomley's Bill to make banks give a return to the State of unclaimed balances and valuables which have been undisturbed in their possession for six years or more, and hand them over to the Public Trustee.

"The object," he said, "is to bring into the possession and control of the State the vast amount of wealth with which is at present lying dormant and entirely unproductive in the vaults and stong-rooms of the various banking institutions of the United Kingdom."

Banks would have to make a return of the money securities, jewellery, and plate which had been in their possession unclaimed for six years, and which was the property of persons who had not operated their account during that period. They would also have to account to the State for all old bank-notes or other obligations which there was reason to believe had by the effluxion of time become obsolete.

The theory of the Bill was that these banks had from various causes, deaths, removals abroad, the extinction of families, and the carelessness of testators, accumulated vast sums, and had been in the habit every six years of "writing off" these dormant balances.

"There is over a million pounds to-day," said Mr. Bottomley, "in the shape of unpaid dividends in the possession of the joint stock banks.

"There was a joint stock bank which a few years ago had as a customer an eccentric old lady who had £28,000 in the bank. Once in every year she would drive up to the bank, ask for the manager, draw a cheque for the entire sum count the notes, check the interest, and then pay it in again and disappear for another twelve months." For seven years past that lady had not been seen. That £28,000 with its accumulated interest was still lying in the bank. He could give the name of the bank to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Was there a doubt that the old lady had ceased to exist? What about the poor dependents of the old lady who were deprived of the money?

A wealthy personal friend with money on deposit in various banks was killed in a railway accident. The family were now lying in absolute want because they were unable to find out were the money was. They had gone from bank to bank, and the banks had said that they could give no information.

Mr. Bottomley made himself responsible for the statement that there was one private bank in London which admittedly had over two millions of dormant securities.

A division resulted in leave to introduce the Bill by 193 votes to 54.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW STYLE IN PARIS.

After the excitement of the "Grand Steeple" and the "Grand Prix" Paris begins slowly to empty writes our Paris Lady correspondent. Not many weeks hence, and the little thickets of the Bois de Boulogne will be given over as a play-ground to Armand and Marguerite whose natural protectors read their feuilleton in the shade and rest mind and body after a heated day behind the counter. An alien crowd of foreigners and tourists will throng the galleries, and penetrate into the solemn azure mysteries of Napoleon's tomb and at the country chateau, preparations for the invasion of the family can be traced in the bustle of menservants in long aprons and striped coats, and the posse of bare-headed women, who have already commenced a vigorous campaign on parquet and beds, to an accompaniment of never ceasing chatter. The fact that the Grand Prix is a golden opportunity for the launching of new styles makes it a very east matter to glean enough suggestions for a trousseau for country house and seaside wear, the season of elaborate clothes having given the inspiration for some of the prettiest "simple" gowns which have appeared for a long time. These gowns are the creation of the "lingere" and not of the large shops and are fashioned in very fine, soft linen in various stripes, made in two pieces, viz.: a simple shirt and an equally simple jupe, the latter being very much like the "soi-disant" housemaid skirt, with tucks at the foot, and close, narrow pleats all round the waist.

A COOL FROCK IN GREEN AND WHITE.

One of the schemes for a dress of this kind was of white lawn, with green stripes, the pleats into which the skirt was folded being of the same size as the stripe, so as to suggest a tight corselet of plain green. The same idea had found its way into the corsage, which was simply tucked like an ordinary shirt, the pleats being close enough to form a kind of green empiecement, while a wide grandfather frill, running down the front from the throat to the waist, was bleached as white as the art of the laundress could make it, and gave a delightful freshness to the toilette. All the seams of this were in open stitch, a feature which deserves special mention at a time like the present, when every phase of fashion has its peculiar interest. Khaki and an unbleached shade of linen are frequently employed in double harness, a very charming costume in this "oatmeal" tone being trimmed round the hem with five bands of pale khaki linen, while the cut-away coat which accompanied it was in a deep marron tint. This was relieved on the collar with a band of white linen strapped with khaki, the two flap pockets, as well as the two huge buttons which closed the coat over the bust, having the same decoration to break the brown surface.

THE FOREIGN INVASION OF LONDON.

London is said to be full. "Since the June of 1897," says the "Pall Mall," "the city has not been so full as it is at this moment; and, as Macbeth observed, 'the cry is still "They come!"' One hears almost as much French as English in the West End. Agitated Germans stand at Piccadilly Circus feverishly scanning a map for the way to Bond Street. Majestic Hungarians and their well-set-up wives and daughters stride along the Mall as though they owned it. Persons in strange Oriental garb flit past one in taxicabs. And the managers of hotels and boarding-houses rejoice, for they know that this crowded June is likely to be followed by a still more crowded July and August. So, also, do we rejoice. The more the merrier.

AN INVASION FROM FRANCE.

"Trains are running in threes out of the Gare du Nord towards England, these days, carrying 90 per cent. of French people. Oh, wonderful effect of politics and the Franco-British Exhibition! The presidents of the Commercial Tribunals—a peculiarly French institution, of which there is no exact counterpart in England—are already there; they will be followed by no less august a body than the Senate and its wives. The Republican lords 'en masse' in England: what an impressive occasion! A new comprehension of British aims and ideals will spring from this glimpse of John Bull at home. Many French motorists, too, have resolved on the exploration of the island. Consequently, there are many French cars, driven and owned by French gentlemen, who are threading the white roads of Albion at this minute."

Then we have sixty Hungarian farmers, on a visit to this country. Here are some of the things which strike them, according to the "Daily Mail":—

"'The whole of the country is a garden,' 'I don't see any maize,' 'What wonderful roads,' 'Why are your corn rows so far apart?' These and a host of other questions and ejaculations were uttered not only by the professional farmers but by the Countess Banffy and other ladies of the party. None of the party could overcome his wonder at the green, homely garden-like look of the country! 'Whenever I go into a field,' said one rough farmer, 'I thank God I'm a farmer. I should say it more if I were an Essex farmer.'

"They saw at Coggeshall and Feering, the great seed trial centres, and at Tiptree, the centre of the fruit country, districts that have recently grown in value by many hundred per cent. Four of the big seed growers agreed that the land now produces £50 per acre where it used to produce £5."

GERMANS AND ENGLISE HOMES.

"*Die Woche*, Berlin's leading illustrated weekly, reproduces pictures and drawings of thirty typical English country houses brought to Germany by the Kaiser following his Highcliffe visit with the view of popularising their style of architecture in the Fatherland," says the *Mail*. "His Majesty is enthusiastic over the many beautiful country homes he saw scattered everywhere in England, and never misses an opportunity to sing their praises and induce his personal friends to introduce a similar style of building into Germany.

"Accompanying the pictures, "Die Woche" publishes as article by Privy Government Councillor Muthesius, the celebrated architectural authority, who published a work in three volumes in 1904 entitled 'The English House.' Herr Muthesius pays the following tribute to English houses:—'In the modern English house we find in every respect the ripe result of national culture for which every country can only envy England. In its inconspicuous but highly developed comfort, its quiet, unpretentious, but always fresh exterior, the English house is evidence of the practical common sense of the Englishman, who seeks for nothing in his home but quiet enjoyment.'"

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condys Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 20 Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

SPECIAL MONSOON BOOTS.

Our Special Monsoon Boot, in Derby shape, made in Black Calf with or without hobnails, warranted to satisfaction in all sort of weather. Specially suited for Up-country and Jungle use.

Rs. **6-15** a pair.

"Nugget" Polish for Black and Tan Boots and Shoes.

Price, Rs. **1-4** a set.

As. **6** per tin.

Castilian Gloss for Boots and Shoes, useful for Glace Kid and all kinds of Enamelled Leather.

Price, As. **6** per bottle.

NO MORE SORE FEET.
Wear Parry, Smith & Co.'s Boots noted for comfort and durability.

THE "EXCELSIOR" BOOT.

Buy to-day from the Stores that sets the price at Zero.

The "Excelsior" Black Derby Boots as per illustration of real good value, made of Selected Calf, Leather lined, medium welts, thoroughly well finished in every detail.

Special Price, Rs. 10-12 For the Monsoon.

THE "CRAFTON" LEATHER LEGGINGS.

These Special Leggings are made in smooth Hide of very superior quality, blocked in one piece and fitted with reliable and flexible springs fastening down the front of Leg and finishing with two straps at the top.

These are safe and easily adjusted.

Price, Rs. **15-12.**

The "Crafton" Legging as per above, with one strap at top.
Price, Rs. **11-8.**

TAN BOOTS.

Note our Prices.

THE "CHALLENGE" BOOTS.

The Tan "Challenge" Boot is another type of the value we offer in our Boot Department. In Balmoral shape and a pretty shade of Tan, cloth lined.
Special Price, Rs. **13-8.**

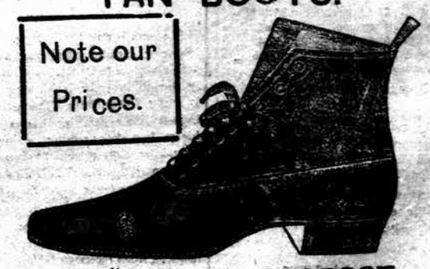
Tan Calf Boot similar to illustration in medium shade, fair stitched soles and lined a magnificent boot and capital specimen of the highest class of British Manufacture.
Price, Rs. **17-8.**

FOOTBALL SEASON 1908.

Huge Stock of "McGregor" Football Boots just unpacked,
All sizes,
Price, Rs. **7-12** a pair.

TAN BOOTS.

Note our Prices.



THE "HENLEY" TAN BOOT.

The "Henley" Tan Boot, similar to illustration, in a Superior Quality Soft Calf, in a pretty shade of Tan, neat and very dressy style, splendid wearing quality.
Price, Rs. **14-8.**

The "Off Duty" Tan Boot, similar to above. Price, Rs. **11-8** a pair.

PARRY, SMITH & CO.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 13.] [BOMBAY, JULY 14.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 15/16	3/16	
3 do.	Rentes ...			
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100	1/4	
2½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	63 1/4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...		24 5/8	1/16	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 5/8	1/16	
Do.	in New York on 9th	53 5/8	3/8	
	53 1/2+1/4			
Exchange on London at Paris ...		20·39 1/2	1/4	
Do.	do do. Berlin.			
Do.	do. do. New York.			
	on 9th 4·87 unchgd	4·87		unchgd since 28th May
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2		unchgd
Do.	Short London Bills,	1 1/4		unchgd
	3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills,	2 3/8		unchgd
Do.	6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.

Mail :—

The Bombay Mail of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on evening of 11th.

Bar Gold per oz. 77/10½.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Weak.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 ,,
Imports	9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6·27+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·64	5·19	5·13	5·05	5·00
—05	—04	—03	—03	—02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·97	4·93	4·95	4·93	
—02	—02	—02	—03	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	6,000
Do. do. last year	...	1,900
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	8,000
Do. to Continent	...	9,000
Spot Cotton:—	...	10·90—10
Futures—Month of Oct....9·27—11		Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings.
Do. do. Dec....9·16—13		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11—unchanged.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·27—14

Do. do. Dec. 9·17—14

Closing Tone of Futures,—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—38¼—July-Aug.—Hull—Done—Canal.

Red F.A.Q. Karachi C.I.F.—38½ July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,000,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 57½ July-Aug.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57½ July-August—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 51½ July-Aug.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—49½—July-August.—Havre—Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 ... ungd

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 1/2d.—Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin Sale opened to-day steady at last sale rates.

Goat Skins offered	... 1,187,000
Sheep Skins offered	... 1,222,800

Good demand.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Sovs ...	3,150	Melbourne	Wassomall Assomall
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,26,800	Sydney	National
2 Boxes Rs	12,000	Hongkong	Hongkong Bank
2 Bundles Rs.....	3,000	Linga	
1 Parcel Silver...	12	London	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [14TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May

Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 2nd July.

Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 2nd ,,

Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Money :—

Borrowers at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been no change in quotations to-day, the market being steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been very little business offering and Merchants' bills remain very scarce. There is very little enquiry for remittance. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—2 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 3 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	107 3/4
Do 2 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	130 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 94 7-8 for cash and the settlement. Only a very small business is reported but at the close perhaps rates are slightly firmer. Calcutta market is advised as 95 15-16 for ready and 95 7-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-14
15th Settlement	,, 95-14

Bullion :—

On Monday Bar silver in London was slightly firmer, the ready and forward quotations being up 1-16 at 24 3-8. New York was 3-8 higher at 53 5-8. Locally the market opened at 64 ex-duty and closing at 63 15-16. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	9	0

COTTON.

In spite of the decline advised in the Home markets, there is little change in prices to report here. The market is, however, quiet with hardly anything doing in New Crop or for near delivery.

Ready cotton is also quiet with only a small demand from any source.

Market Report :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219	,,
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	212	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	207	,,
Fine M. G. Buttia	199	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	200	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	,,
Good Westerns ...	199	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229/30	,,

	NEW CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	247	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	240	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	219	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	212	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	196	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 22,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·59	5·25	5·10	5·03	4·98
—05	—04	—06	—02	—02
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Ap'.	
4·95	4·93	4·94	4·94	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
September	,, 8 14 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9 1 0 B. T.
,, Brown Delhi ...	,, 9 2 0 ,,
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,, 10 4 0 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,, 10 2 0 ,,

Poppyseed :—

Ready...	Rs. 10 11 0 B. T.
Tone.—Firm.	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 31 4 0
Tone.—Steady.	

Cottonseed :—

...	Rs. 26 8 0
Tone.—Steady.	

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs. 5 11 0 B. T.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July	Rs. 6 4 6 R. T.
,, ,, Aug-Sept, ...	,, 6 3 6

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,723 bales.
Wheat	2,250 cwts.
Linseed	868 ,,
Rapeseed	1,150 ,,
Gingellyseed	272 ,,
Poppyseed	1,937 ,,
Groundnuts	41 ,,
Castorseed	1,980 ,,
Rice	51,895 ,,
Myrabollams	37 ,,
Cottonseed	2,589 ,,
Mowraseed	1,253 ,,
Gram	248 ,,
Jowar	nil.
Maize	nil.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Fourth Report of the Bank of India, Ld. :—The directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the half year ended 30th June 1908 :

The net profit amounted to Rs. 2,44,609-2-0, which with Rs. 17,419-7-10 brought forward from the last account, made a total of Rs. 2,62,028-9-10. This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows :—1. In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, Rs. 1,25,000. 2. Carried forward to next account, Rs. 1,37,028-9-10. Total Rs. 2,62,028-9-10.

The Directors trust that the result of the Bank's operations for the past half year will be considered satisfactory, representing, as it does, a profit at the rate of rather more than 9 3-4 per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital of 50 lacs.

The business of the Bank is steadily progressing, our Working Capital now amounting to Rs. 1,77,88,791-1-10, as compared with Rs. 1,27,35,321-2-3 this time last year, and Rs. 1,70,40,891-13-9 on 31st December 1907.

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference he is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir ; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never *"just as good"*—although always termed *"quite as good."*

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to The ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 155 Z. Market, BOMBAY, No. 2.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. send the following Yarn market report, dated Hongkong, June 26 :—

Our last circular was dated the 12th instant.

The past fortnight is conspicuous by reason of the disastrous floods which have overtaken the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, sweeping off the face of the paddy fields the small remnants of the first rice crop which was about to be garnered, and the sharp rise in Exchange. A combination of these factors has brought about a complete demoralisation of the yarn market.

Early in the period under review buyers were in the market for some selected threads, notably Nos. 10s. and 12s. ; but no sooner had news arrived from the interior of the extensive inundation which has reduced the entire cultivable area from Wuchow to Sainam into one expansive sheet of water, than there was a complete cessation of orders. It is little wonder when it is considered that the recuperative ability of the consuming districts is now entirely problematic. It is known for certain that hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the Kwang Provinces are reduced to penury while as many if not more are actually on the verge of starvation. Relief measures, in which the Hongkong Chinese merchants are co-operating wholeheartedly have been organised in Canton both by the Provincial authorities and on the initiation of private benevolence. Meanwhile the yarn market is wholly paralysed as far as Chinese dealers are concerned. Some have already made tentative attempts to obtain a curtailment of prices for closed contracts ; it is doubtful if, in the present parlous state of affairs engagements can be fulfilled in full.

No. 20s.—A very limited business was done in selected threads only at a decline of dol. 1 to dols. 3 per bale.

No. 16s.—No Business reported.

No. 12s.—A moderate business was done in selected threads at a decline of dol. 1 to dols. 2.

No. 10s.—In moderate demand at a decline of dol. 1 to dols. 2.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—No business reported.

The market closes Dull and Quiet.

Sales :—1,350 bales of No. 10s., 650 bales of No. 12s., and 400 bales of No. 20s. ; in all about 2,400 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers Catherine, Apcar, Namsang, and Kumsang, (from Calcutta and Nippon, Yetorofu Maru, Devanha, and Kawachi Maru from Bombay of about 7,500 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 24,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 14,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T. at Rs.	139 3-4	per cent.
,,	Demand ,, ,,	140 1-4	,,
London	T. T. ,, Sh.	1/10 1-4	d.=$
,,	Demand ,, ,,	1/10 5/16	d.=$
Shanghai	,, Tls.	74 5-8	=$ 100
Silver	,,	25 3-16	d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports for Shanghai on June 20 :—

Since our last report, a still better feeling has prevailed in the Indian yarn market, which continues strong. Nos. 10s. and 26s. have chiefly participated in the enquiry from Szechuen, which has taken up these counts, at somewhat better prices, to the extent of nearly 3,500 bales. No. 12s. has been disposed of to the extent of 900 bales only mostly for Chinkiang, Kiukiang and Kiaochow. Owing to the smallness of stock, clearances have continued good in spite of heavy rains. It is reported here that owing to a strong feeling in the market and some appreciation in prices all round, forward sales have been effected to the respectable total of 4,000 to 5,000 bales. During the period under review Tientsin buyers were conspicuous by their absence, but as the crop prospects there are now reported to be improving, we hope to see them shortly in the field. The Bombay market is still reported to be strong.

Rumour has been set on foot that as the Indian Government is buying silver, it is appreciated in price and the rate of exchange has in consequence gone high with a further tendency to rise.

No. 10s.—Szechuen was mostly interested in this count, whereas Chinkiang, Kiaochow and Newchwang have purchased a few small lots. About 2,000 bales have changed hands.

No. 12s.—Chinkiang, Kiaochow and Kiukiang were buyers of this yarn to the extent of 900 bales.

No. 16s.—This count was in request for Chinkiang and Kiukiang. Sales 300 bales.

No. 20s.—Szechuen was the principal buyer, whereas Kiukiang and Hankow were responsible for the purchase of small lots only. About 2,100 bales were sold.

	Bales.
Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about	5,300
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about	8,755
Estimated unsold stock about... ...	32,000
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about...	10,000

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T. Rs. 185 1-4	per Tls.	100
,, Hongkong	,, Tls. 75 1-2	per $	100
,, London	,, 2s. 5 1-2d.	per Tl.	1

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1400*
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	66 c.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	64½ 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	55½ c.d.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 ,,	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	8 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,100
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	180
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	237½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Montasil Co....	400	400	80	635
New Benar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	4,460
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

These summer evenings writes a Home Bibliophile find joyful encomiasts among lovers of gardening and of outdoor games, and among anglers who dwelling by a riverside, have some appreciation of the value of the evening rise. A reader, however, soon finds that his books do not care for them, a fact attributable to two chief reasons—the presence of the light and the absence of the fire. It is late before the sun sets, and even after he has set day lingers on. This the books cannot abide. When one is opened it puts itself to no trouble to entertain you, it keeps back half its secret, and having suffered perusal for a little, it yawns softly and asks to be put back upon its shelf. It was not so during the royal winter nights when the lamp was on the table at five o'clock and when reading continuously on for hours together, one got thoroughly into the spirit of a work and lost somewhat of the sense of reality. Then, when from hour to hour the timepiece in its thin argentine voice reported on the flight of time, all one's desires ran to the tune of that line of Seneca's which Marlowe put upon the lips of Dr. Faustus as the period for the fulfilment of his paction is running out, "O lente, lente currite, noctis equi." The blank grate is another grivance. Men scarcely know how beautiful fire is, Shelley says, and talks of a flame as "a precious stone dissolved in ever-moving light." But it is not its beauty that is the chief charm of the fire ; it is that ceaseless animation, that inexhaustible vivacity that makes it the most genial and unobtrusive of companions. Moreover, its minute sounds, if one's fancy will but mend them a bit, are worth individualising. Sometimes it whistles as thin and shrill as the weasel among the foxgloves of a whinstone cairn ; sometimes it whirrs and croaks like a woodcock zigzagging over the fir tops, while there are slight subsidences that are like the splash of a trout in a nut-brown mountain pool. Such suggestions of summer in midwinter are more to the imagination than the crude reality which, glaring in at the window, makes the lamp, even at half-past nine, a ghastly pleonasm.

THE GLAMOUR OF THE FIRE.

Shelley, however, is not the only one who can say pretty things about fire. In the course of an article on the occasion of the death of M. Taine, Mme. Duclaux, then Mme, Darmesteter, struck out a pretty fancy that is worth disentombing from a volume of the "Athenæum" fifteen years old. She tells how she was sitting with all the housewife with in her vexed because of certain logs which sent fusees of sparks across the room when M. Taine entered. "Then," she says, "I remember how he came to the rescue and showed me the chestnut logs which spit and dartle the birch logs which smoke and moulder the sulky pine and the flaming cordial oak and beech; till the wood ashes began to sprout and green and burgeon with the birds (? buds) they used to bear, and I was listening to such a poetry of the greenwood as I have never heard before or since." Another fancy also turning upon the imaginative suggestions of the fuel, occurs in M. Lavedan latest book. He conceives of a person whose foible it is to burn "old Paris." That is, when he hears of the demolition of any historic building he goes and orders a supply of its timber for fire-wood. It is not the burning affected by people of fashion but it procures him a series of peculiar pleasures. It is a first pleasure to build up out of the pieces, some earthy from the floor, some studded with rusty nails from old doorways and some from painted wainscot, a fire on artistic principles. Then, when he holds his hands something soiled from their task against the blaze they look like the hands purified and stigmatised of martyrs on the tryptychs the tips ransparent in the light, shining cherry-red. Finally there are the associations. Characters of the olden time in their quaint and gorgeous costumes chivalrous men and tragical women, pass through the smoke, while the fire whispers the passionate things they said or hums the airs they used to sing.

PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS.

That authors have had grievances against publishers is an old story. It is older than Grub-street and the days when Gardner could inveigle such writers as Rolt and Smart into assigning to him a ninety-nine years lease of their brains upon the prospect of a small fraction of problematic profits. Grievances of publishers against authors are not unheard of. Thus, the pious and eccentric John Dunton, whose character sketches are sometimes worth looking into, complains of those "Authors who either turn themselves into Half-Booksellers, or else insist upon such terms for their Copy, as that an Impression will scarce answer the prime cost." With Mr. Eveleigh Nash, in the "Fortnightly," Barabbas is a literary agent—not, that is, every literary agent, but the literary agent of the baser sort; he who, intent upon his 10 per cent. commission, drives as hard a bargain as he can, and is nothing scrupulous as to the means he employs. Things, accordingly, have recently been going badly against the publishers, and Mr. Nash assures us, a crisis is coming, for unless there is soon a relief of the presure men will be driven from that calling.

A REMEDY.

With a view to at least a partial remedy someone has thrown out the suggestion that the price of the new novel should be advanced from 6s. to 10s. 6d. Obviously, if the drop in sales due to the augmented price were not large, the publishers would be substantial gainers. It would probably, however, be considerable. For one thing, a pretty firm check would be administered to the individual purchaser. The individual purchaser, indeed, is not the publisher's main source of profit on a work of fiction. The habitual book-buyer is not, as a rule, a buyer of novels, and is indeed less likely to be so than a casual purchaser. Nevertheless the individual counts for something. From time to time there falls a novel from the press too good not to be made a permanent possession of, while on the occasion of certain anniversaries and at particular seasons of the year a novel makes a convenient gift. At those times the half-guinea novel would probably come off second best in a competition with the gift-book proper of the same price—the book well got up and illustrated, which has the merit of dealing with a serious subject yet deals with it in a manner that makes it as interesting as fiction. It is probably to the libraries that the publisher looks for his chief market for fiction, and if, for convenience sake, we call that a circulating library which hires out a book at so much per night, and that a subscription library in which a reader has the run of the shelves for a fixed annual payment, it will be seen that the problem raised by the increased price would present itself in a different way to each. It is a comparatively easy problem for the circulating library. The day's hire is so small that a price and a half, or even a doubled price, would hardly be grudged. On the other hand, the addition to the annual subscription of a guinea, or even half a guinea, without the offer of a single advantage as compensation, would be in many cases a hazardous experiment. They would prefer to take fewer novels. There comes in, of course, the argument that if the public finds its supply of light reading seriously limited at its ordinary sources it will apply pressure upon the free libraries, and thus librarians may be tempted to load their shelves with deciduous fiction. But while that reflection may comfort the publisher, it will not greatly cheer anyone who believes in the "mission" of the public library, nor will it be acceptable to those who hope that there is going on a process of differentiation of sphere between the circulating and subscription libraries on the one hand and the free libraries on the other—a differentiation in virtue of which the task of providing the public with fiction would be looked upon as the special task of the former, while the free libraries would be left free to apply their funds to the acquisition of literature of a more serious sort.

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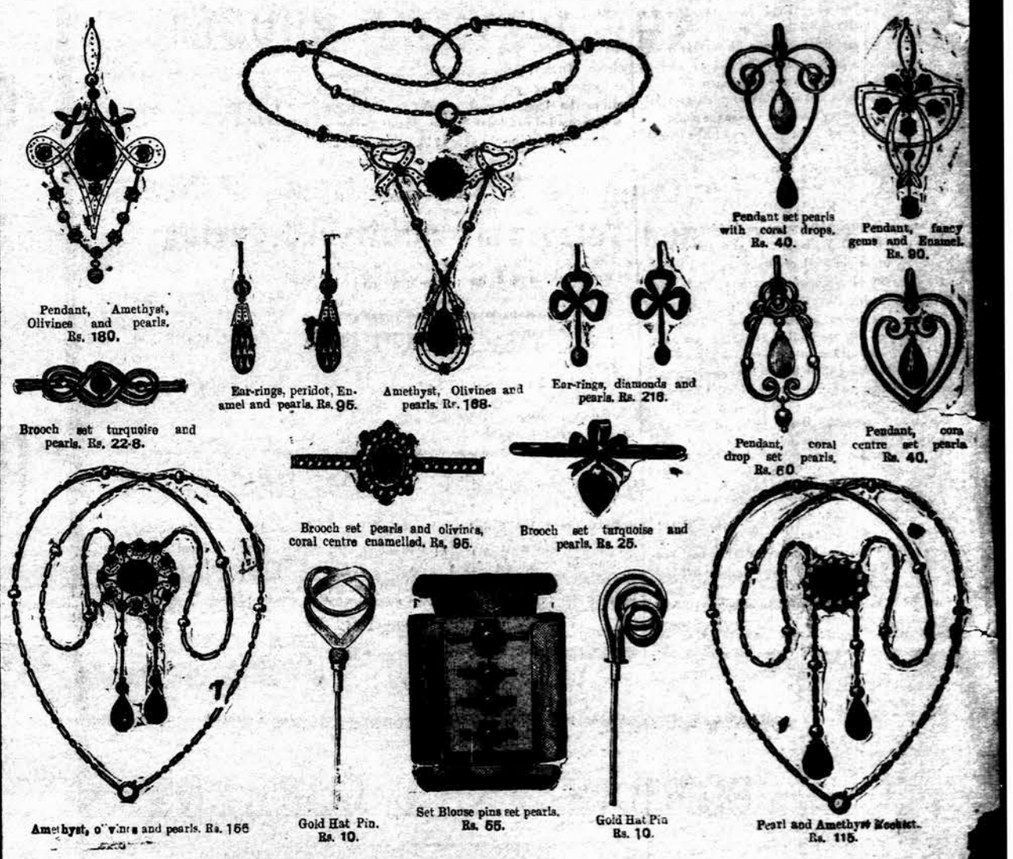
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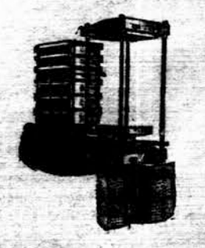

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Published by A. N. Tharrance for the Proprietors" The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'Mello, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 31, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 32 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI'S Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.